# THE EVENING TELEGRAPH.

VOL. IX.—NO. 124. PHILADELPHIA, MONDAY, MAY 24, 1869. DOUBLE SHEET—THREE CENTS.


## FIRST EDITION

## EUROPE.

### What England Has to Say of the Pacific Railroad—Our Credit Abroad—Serious Colli-sion at Sea—A Word from Garibaldi.

### America's Foreign Relations.

By a late arrival we have another batch of English comments on the condition of things in this country, and their foreign influence:—

**The London Journals on the Completion of the Pacific Railroad.**

Speaking of the completion of this great American enterprise, the London *News* of the 11th inst. says:—

Of the political, commercial, and social results of this new communication between the two great oceans which encircle the world, it is, perhaps, as yet, premature to say much. The Americans expect great things from their great undertaking, and some enthusiastic New Yorkers have already marked out their city as the centre of the world's commerce and its future metropolis. Their reckoning is that a good part of the traffic to the East will now go westward, and that the way from Europe to Australia, China and Japan, will lie across the continent of America. What is far more certain is, however, that the Pacific will now be opened to commerce as it has never been opened yet, and that the development of the wonderful resources of the whole western side of the American continent must be wonderfully accelerated. Nor will the effect be less upon the central plains of the United States. The great American wilderness lies open now to be occupied and subdued. In that immense region lie vast mineral treasures, which will alone be enough to attract population, and it has been found that under the arid and barren surface are abundant supplies of water. An artesian well, sunk to a considerable depth on the most arid part of the route, is said to have struck an underground river, the water of which rushed up to the surface in a torrent as soon as the tube had reached it. There is, therefore, very little doubt that this vast area is not only practically added to cultivation, but opened to agriculture and commerce. The political consequences will simply be the greater consolidation of the Federal Union and the increasing influence of the West in Union politics. The Mormons, who have made the valley of the Salt Lake a cultivated garden, and held it as an outpost of civilization, will now be brought into contact with the outer world, and must either give up polygamy or make another exodus to Mexico. They will probably decide in favor of removal, but they will leave the groundwork of a great State behind them. Thus the whole of this boundless wilderness will be reduced to man's occupancy and use. Instead of dying like a dead mass in the bosom of the republic, it will become instinct with life, the iron nerves of civilization will grow all through it from the great central backbone now formed, and the vast resources of the Republic will not only be made more available by concentration and communication, but will undergo indefinite increase.

The London *Times* of the day previous has the following comments:—

If we inquire into the probable results of this achievement, we shall be led into many curious speculations. The effects, indeed, will be felt throughout the whole Union. California, as our readers know, is a State of exceptional character and importance. It is the gold-bearing State—the country which supplies the Americans with the precious metal. General Grant, in his inaugural speech, referred to it as the national "strong box"—the safe in which those treasures were hoarded which would one day enable the Union to pay off its public debt—and he spoke of the opening of this Pacific Railway as an event tending to accelerate the consummation in view. Then, it cannot be doubted that the Pacific States will receive an impulse from the new line and be rapidly developed in political as well as commercial importance. All the territory, too, now traversed, will be brought more within the reach and under the dominion of man; new settlements will be facilitated and new States more quickly formed. At the same time the Indians will be more severely punished, and the Mormons will be brought into a contact with their fellow-citizens which may not impossibly end in a collison. Probably nothing but the remoteness and isolation of their settlements have hitherto preserved them and their institutions from interference, and now that isolation is lost. In whatever light, however, we choose to regard the work, we must recognize it not only as a monument of national enterprise, but as a proof of public wisdom. All that the Government has spent in subventions was well bestowed. It was worth many a vote of money and many a grant of land to connect by an easy internal communication the two great sections of the republic, and to bring territories as large as those of all the settled States together within reach of the Government and the people. If the present year should also witness the completion of the Suez Canal, it will indeed be a singular coincidance, but even the cutting of the Isthmus is a less wonderful exploit than this Pacific Railroad. M. de Lesseps will deserve infinite credit for his perseverance and success, but the American engineers who bridged with iron rails a desert as broad as the Atlantic at the rate of six miles a day may certainly advance their own claims to the surprise and admiration of mankind.

The London *Standard* speaks in these terms on the success of the Pacific Railroad:—

The telegraph announces that the last rail connecting the Union Pacific with the Central Pacific Railway, and thus completing the line between Sacramento, the capital of California, and New York, is about to be laid, probably with some ceremonies in appropriate glorification of the event. It is not many years since Colonel Fremont earned perpetual renown in America as a traveller and explorer by accomplishing that tremendous journey from shore to shore of the mighty continent; and now the longest line of unbroken railway in the world will show the way through passes of the Rocky Mountains and across the "boundless perarer" to locomotives and "Pullman's palace sleeping cars." Ladies and children by thousands in every year will perform a journey which but twelve months back was a trying adventure for strong men, and the grim solitude of the far Western "plains" will grow as familiar to the nomadic race which inhabits the United States as the green hills on the banks of the Hudson, or the billows of foam which rush down the rapids past the windows of huge hotels at Niagara. * * * * Let us give a cheer, therefore, for the Pacific Railroad. Perhaps it is not quite the greatest achievement the world has ever seen, which its promoters consider it. Certain it is that along its course, as yet, the rough camps in which the laborers at work upon the line have congregated have been centres of vice and lawlessness, rowdyism and crime, at which stray passers-by have been appalled. Border ruffianism has stalked forward triumphantly in advance of the railway as it grew, and all we can hope is, that now the two ends have been united, the larger traffic of a working railway will establish something like public order in the permanent settlements which will be established along its course.

**Our Credit Abroad—Further About the Speculation in American Stocks in England.**

*From the London Times, May 10.*

The discount demand both at the bank and in the open market was again heavy to-day. Supposing it, however, to be chiefly consequent on the apprehension of a further advance in the rate, it will have no material effect on the position of the bank to induce any fresh upward movement. Those who provide themselves with money merely for precautionary purposes pay the sum thus obtained into their bankers, and these bankers at the close of the day pay it back into the Bank of England, whose accounts might thus upon balance be precisely the same at the close as at the commencement of business, even although hundreds of thousands of pounds had been involved in these transactions. The point to be watched is the continuance or cessation of the outflow of gold. The principal banking operations of the United States are carried on in London. It is here that most of their payments for manufactured goods and produce, whether from the continent or China, are made, and if, instead of remitting to us constant supplies of specie to provide for them, they ship bonds or other securities, we become exposed to a drain on the continent or the East which cannot be arrested until the rate of money is raised sufficiently to prevent the interest on their securities from being any temptation to us. It may be doubted if that stage has yet been reached so as to obviate the necessity of early further measures on the part of the bank. The attraction of our current terms may draw large sums from Paris and elsewhere, and an important influence will, perhaps, thus be exercised in checking the upward movement, but the transmission of these supplies must cause a rise in the rates at all the continental centres, and just to the degree to which we now obtain relief must be the prospect of the existing tension being at all events maintained, since until such advances shall have been repaid there can be no reaction here to easier terms.

*From the London Herald, May 10.*

There was no tendency to spread unfavorable rumors to-day. A more settled feeling fortunately prevailed out of doors; but the fluctuations in all classes of securities were narrowly watched. Strong opinions were expressed with regard to the American question, and it appeared to be the general inclination to abstain from supporting United States securities, as it is thought it will be one sure mode of bringing the authorities on the other side of the Atlantic to their senses. If bankers and others who have made advances upon them will discontinue this kind of accommodation, with the view of limiting the business in five-twenty bonds, the effect will be most satisfactory, and save hereafter large sacrifices that otherwise must be incurred.

**Garibaldi Speaks Again on Spanish Affairs.**

The *Amigo del Pueblo* of May 1 has published a letter addressed by General Garibaldi to Senor Fernando Garrido, of which the following is a full translation:—

CAPRERA, April 20, 1869.—My Dear Garrido:—The resolution of the Coburg is a praiseworthy one; I hope it will be a lesson to people who are half in love with the revolution. I, and all others who, like me, love sincerely the Spanish nation, would wish to see it at once divested of this unbecoming disguise borrowed from the frogs of the fable.

To ask for a king when the nations of the earth are tired of having one is a thing but little suited to the haughty character of your people, in which the lost and enslaved populations of Europe have so much confidence. Greece bewails the blindness of her monarchists, who asked for a scion of any royal family in Europe, and received one as alms; and Greece, which has not a numerous population, has found itself compelled to comply with the desires of its great protectors.

But Spain does not want protectors; Spain lifts up her head and looks in the face of every power, however great. In Spain so poor in men that you must make use of the lantern of Diogenes to seek for a man over the whole surface of the earth? Have you not Espartero, Orense, Castelar, Pierrad, and all your republican fellow-citizens, who are the admiration of honorable men? Name one of these dictator or king (if this title inspires you with so much affection), but name him immediately, and not at the end of two years. If the assemblies of the large provinces had adopted such a resolution from the beginning, we should not now have to deplore the slaughters of Cadiz, Malaga, and Xeres.

The Cortes ought to do that which the juntas left undone. A revolution thus directed, although it is now late, would be worthy of that illustrious Areopagus which sways the destinies of the country. I am a republican myself, but I am not at the present moment for the government of the five hundred; it is a rational arrangement, but it does not suit the urgency of the circumstances under which we live.

The walls of Constantinople were assailed by Mahomet II while the 500 doctors, seated in the temple of St. Sophia, were debating whether it was proper to communicate with leavened or unleavened bread. And now you have outside your walls two Mahomets worse than that Sultan—clericalism and the 2d of December.

We have our hands on our hats to salute the great triumph of a republic in the traditional land of intolerance, and, face to face with tyranny, give you this satisfaction to those who aspire to the vindication of the rights of man. In all the affairs of the past your conduct has been that of an honorable man, such as you are. I am, for life, yours entirely,

G. GARIBALDI.

**Serious Collision at Sea.**

The steamship General Abbatucci, from Marseilles to Civita Vecchia, came into collision with a Norwegian brig at 2 o'clock on the morning of the 7th, and shortly afterwards foundered. The captain and fifty-four passengers were saved, and have arrived at Leghorn, almost without covering. The remainder of the passengers and crew, to the number of forty-nine, perished, among whom are the Intendant-General Cauchois and wife, and the Consul-General of the Pope at Marseilles.

**Disendowment in Turkey.**

A curious sign, says the *Asiatic*, of the times is afforded by the attitude of the Sultan towards the Mohamedan Established Church in Turkey. He proposes to disendow it, or, in other words, to apply to State purposes the vast lands, estimated at one million sterling a year. Nothing but the stern necessity of satisfying the national creditor could have steeled the Sultan to such bold step. The measure will be of immense benefit to the State indirectly, by placing in the hands of industrious and enterprising cultivators an immense area of most valuable land which has for generations remained almost altogether unproductive. We believe there is every prospect of the reform being carried out. The Sultan has gained something in his Western tour.

## LEGAL INTELLIGENCE.

**Court of Quarter Sessions.**

This morning Judge Ludlow began a session for the trial of bail cases, a list of twelve cases being before the Court to be positively disposed of unless postponed upon a strictly legal ground.

James Stephenson and Andrew Field, colored, were convicted of the larceny of clothing. They were arrested early one morning recently with a lot of shirts in their possession, one of which was identified by a gentleman as his.

William Echard was convicted of entering a residence with intent to steal, having been found behind the door of one of the rooms in the house at night.

Thomas Ryan, a boy, was charged with robbery. Thomas Welsh testified that about 8 o'clock last Monday night, as he was passing the corner of Second and Lombard streets, he was attacked by a crowd of young men, of whom Ryan was one, and his watch was snatched from his pocket, and the parties ran away. He had seen the defendant before, and readily recognized him. The defendant produced two of his companions, who testified that from 7½ o'clock until 9½ of this night he was sitting at South street wharf. The jury found him guilty.

Silas Fuller was put on trial charged with a violation of the act of February 14, 1868, relating to the sale of proper petroleum or kerosene in the city of Philadelphia.

Robert M. Evans, Inspector under this act, testified that he visited the defendant's place of business, No. 1029 Market street, and found there a can containing what was called combination burning fluid. He took it to his office, applied the tests to it, and found that it was benzine, a product of petroleum; in fact, it was the inflammable portion of petroleum. Mr. Fuller told him that it was benzine, having drugs in it, was used as a burning fluid, and he had orders for it from various groceries in the city.

The experiment to find its quality resulted in proving that it went off cold, merely by placing a match several inches above it. The experiment caused his office to be nearly burned, and his hands also. An illustration of this was given to the jury, in which the gentleman burned himself for their satisfaction. It would even go off without fire in a close room. The act requires the oil to be of 110 degrees Fahrenheit, and this of course was far below that.

The point of the defense was this was not an oil, being merely an impurity which had been extracted from oil, and therefore did not come within the meaning of the statute. On trial.

**U. S. District Court—Judge Cadwalader.**

This morning the colored sailor, Lewis Callas, was put upon trial, charged with assault and battery with intent to outrage the person of Annie Campbell, a white girl, sixteen years old, who was taken from an orphan's asylum in Cardiff, South Wales, by the captain of the brig Lincoln, to be his chambermaid. The case has already been noticed in our local columns, and its details are unfit for publication. On trial.

**District Court, No. 1—Judge Thayer.**

Stremmell vs. Goodbech, et al. A sci. fa. on a mortgage. Before reported. Verdict for plaintiff, $3050·85.

Harry G. Clay, assignee of Hamilton McCall, vs. William Gladding. A sci. fa. on a mortgage. On trial.

**District Court, No. 2—Judge Hare.**

Griffiths vs. Lyle. An action to recover damages for an alleged failure on the part of one of the Sheriff's deputies to execute a writ. Verdict for plaintiff, $660·95.

Francis Lambader and wife vs. Conrad Graw. An action to recover damages for an assault and battery alleged to have been committed upon Mrs. Lambader by the defendant. The defense denied having used violence. Jury out.

E. Clinton & Co. vs. Walter H. Pearson, defendant, and G. H. Armbruster, garnishee. An attachment execution. On trial.

**Court of Common Pleas—Judges Peirce and Brewster.**

This morning the case of the Superintendents of Highways in the Twenty-second Ward vs. The City Treasurer was argued. The plaintiffs pray for a mandamus commanding defendant to pay over moneys, alleged to be in his hands, and to be due to them.

The defendant answered that he held no moneys due to plaintiffs; that their warrants were not countersigned by the City Controller; and that there was nothing upon the books of the Receiver of Taxes to show what part of the taxes of the Twenty-second ward was owing to plaintiffs; and that Councils had made no appropriation for them.

## SECOND EDITION

## LATEST BY TELEGRAPH.

### The President's Visit to the Naval Academy—Reorganization of the Internal Revenue Districts.

### Desperate Battle Between the Santee Sioux Indians and Settlers on the Plains—Defeat of the Savages.

### Disasters and Loss of Life—Explosion in the Oil Regions—Minister Washburne in Paris.

### *FROM WASHINGTON.*

*Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.*

**The President to Visit Annapolis.**

WASHINGTON, May 24.—The President and Mrs. Grant, accompanied by several members of the Cabinet and ladies, will leave here on the steamer Tallapoosa, on the 3d of June, for Annapolis, to attend the grand ball which takes place at the Naval Academy there on the evening of the 4th.

**Secretary Borie**

is on a visit to his home in Philadelphia, and will not return until Wednesday.

**The Grand Army of the Republic**

in this city have furnished the Commissioner of Pensions with a list of forty-eight clerks in his office whom they desire to have removed. A number of removals and appointments will be made in the Indian Bureau about the first of the month.

**A. P. Ketcham, Esq.,**

the new Assessor of Internal Revenue for the Ninth District of New York, has made application to Commissioner Delano for a reorganization of his division, and it has been approved by the Commissioner. By the reorganization the division is reduced to twelve districts instead of fifteen, and the number of assessors reduced from twenty-two to fourteen.

### *FROM THE PLAINS.*

**Safe Arrival of General Carr's Command at Fort McPherson—Pacific Railroad Cars.**

*Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.*

OMAHA, Neb., May 24.—General Carr arrived safely with his entire command at Fort McPherson. General Augur returned here from Fort Bridge on Saturday. Platte river is rising rapidly and is now very high.

Several locomotives and a number of first-class passenger cars for the Central Pacific Railroad passed here yesterday.

**Fire in Nebraska.**

*Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.*

NORTH PLATTE, Neb., May 24.—Railroad Hotel, kept by M. C. Heath, was totally destroyed by fire, which broke out at 4 P. M. Saturday. The fire communicated to one of the railroad offices opposite, which was also destroyed; the station and wood pile were saved by the exertions of the employes. Cause of fire unknown.

**Fight Between the Indians and Settlers on the Upper Missouri.**

*Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.*

FORT BENTON, Mo., May 24.—Intelligence has just been received that a large body of Santee Sioux Indians attacked a settlement at Muscle Shell, on the Upper Missouri, two weeks ago. The Indians met with a hot reception from the whites. Thirty or forty Indians were reported to have been killed, and the remainder only saved themselves by swimming across the river. The whites lost but two men. The Indians appear to have gone for reinforcements, and will probably repeat the attack.

### *FROM NEW YORK.*

**Explosion of a Locomotive.**

ROCHESTER, May 24.—The boiler of locomotive No. 44, on the Central Railroad, exploded this morning while the engine was standing in the yard at North street, and John Fries, the engineer, was severely scalded. The engine and four or five cars were completely wrecked.

**Escape of a Female Convict from Sing Sing.**

POUGHKEEPSIE, May 24.—A female convict named Riley escaped by crawling through a skylight, thence down a lightning rod.

**Obituary.**

PORTCHESTER, May 24.—H. A. Relly, a New York merchant, died to-day of typhoid fever.

**Found Dead.**

PEEKSKILL, May 24.—The body of Charles McLean was found in the woods with a bullet hole in his forehead. There are suspicions of foul play.

### *FROM THE STATE.*

**Boiler Explosion in the Oil Regions—Fatal Result.**

*Special Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.*

TITUSVILLE, Pa., May 24.—Yesterday afternoon, shortly after three o'clock, a boiler connected with an oil well on the farm of J. W. Humphrey, about three miles from this city, exploded with terrific force. The engineer, whose name is as yet unknown, was instantly killed, and the fireman injured in such a manner as to render his recovery doubtful. Fragments of the boiler were thrown a distance of one hundred yards. The cause of the explosion is unknown.

### *FROM THE WEST.*

**The Coming "Mill" Between Allen and McCoole.**

*Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.*

CINCINNATI, May 24.—Yesterday was a grand reception day at the Buckeye House by Tom Allen, the English pugilist, who is now in training for the fight with McCoole, which is to take place on the 15th of June within fifty miles of St. Louis. The place was visited by hundreds of the classes interested in and curious to see the man who has dared McCoole to the ring. Thurston, his trainer, was present, and came in for a fair share of notice.

### *FROM NEW ENGLAND.*

**Destruction of a Factory by Fire.**

WORCESTER, May 24.—The factory of A. Seaner & Co., at Milford, was burned, with its contents, yesterday morning. The cause of the fire is unknown. The building was insured for $4000, and the stock for $32,000. The loss will probably be covered by insurance.

### *FROM NEW JERSEY.*

**Action of the Central Labor Union.**

*Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.*

NEWARK, N. J., May 24.—The Central Labor Union has endorsed the action of those members of the Legislature who favored the repeal of the Conspiracy act, and will also tender a public reception to Senator Sprague on his arrival in this city.

**Stock Quotations by Telegraph—1 P. M.**

Glendenning, Davis & Co. report through their New York house the following:—

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| N. Y. Cent. R. | 193¼ | West. Union Tel. | 43½ |
| N. Y. and Erie R. | 28¼ | Cleve. & Toledo | 106⅝ |
| Ph. and Rea. R. | 100½ | Toledo & Wabash | 76½ |
| Mich. S. and N. I. R. | 106½ | Mil. & St. Paul R. | 76½ |
| Cle. and Pitt. R. | 96½ | Mil. & St. Paul pref. | 85½ |
| Chi. and N. W. com. | 92½ | Adams Express | 60¾ |
| Chi. and N. W. pref. | 105¾ | Wells, Fargo & Co. | 33½ |
| Chi. and R. I. R. | 127¾ | United States | 65⅝ |
| Pitts. F. W. & Chi. R. | 158 | Tennessee 6s, new | 65½ |
| Pacific Mail Steam. | 83⅝ | Gold | 142¼ |

Market strong.

### *FROM EUROPE.*

**Minister Dix Bids Farewell to Paris—Minister Washburne's Introduction to the French Emperor.**

*By Atlantic Cable.*

PARIS, May 23 (Special to New York *Herald*).—Minister Dix bid farewell to the Emperor today, and Mr. Washburne presented his credentials as his successor. Mr. Washburne, in addressing the Emperor, said he had been authorized to express the hearty wishes of the President of the United States for the happiness and health of his Majesty and for the prosperity of France, and the earnest desire of the Government and people of the United States to maintain and cultivate amicable relations with France, and to uphold and perpetuate the traditional friendship of the two countries. He trusted, while guarding the interests confided to him, his residence near the court of his Majesty would contribute to a continuance of the existing friendly relations.

The Emperor replied that he was glad to welcome Mr. Washburne as the representative of the United States, and was pleased to receive the assurances of the friendship of the Government with which close sympathy and amicable feeling had existed uninterruptedly for a hundred years. He heartily concurred in the hope expressed of the continuance of these relations, and was happy to welcome as Minister near his court a gentleman so distinguished in the history of his country.

**The Elections**

are progressing in an orderly manner, and the vote will be heavy. The government candidates at the present moment are ahead. The opposition are purposely holding back for to-morrow.

**The French Derby**

took place to-day. Fourteen horses ran, Consul coming in first.

**London Yacht Race.**

LONDON, May 23.—In the Royal London Yacht Club match, the Cambria was badly beaten, in consequence of her style of sailing. Her recent alterations are regarded as a failure.

**This Morning's Market Quotations.**

*Despatch to Evening Telegraph.*

LONDON, May 24—11 A. M.—Consols opened at 93⅜, for account 93⅜@93½; United States Five-twenties, 79; railway stocks firm; Erie, 19; Illinois, 94½.

FRANKFORT, May 24—11 A. M.—United States Five-twenty bonds, 85¾.

LIVERPOOL, May 24—11 A. M.—Cotton market opens quiet and unchanged. Day's sales are estimated at 8000 bales; middling uplands, 11½d.; middling Orleans, 11½d. Breadstuffs—No. 2 mixed corn has advanced to 27s. 3d. per cental. The Wheat market is easier, but not quotably lower. Other articles are unchanged. The provision market is quiet and unchanged at Saturday's quotations.

**This Afternoon's Market Quotations.**

*Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.*

LONDON, May 24—1 P. M.—Consols for money, 93½; Consols for account, 93⅜. United States Five-twenty bonds of '62, 78¾. Illinois, 94½; Erie, 18¾. Stock market firm.

Sugar on spot buoyant at 39s. 9d.; afloat active. Tallow, 43.

FRANKFORT, May 24—1 P. M.—United States Five-twenty bonds of '62 unchanged.

LIVERPOOL, May 24—1 P. M.—Cotton market unchanged. Provisions dull and unchanged. Breadstuffs unchanged. Spirits Petroleum, 6d.

**This Morning's Quotations.**

*Despatch to the Associated Press.*

LONDON, May 24—A. M.—Consols for money, 93½; for account, 93⅜@93½; United States Five-twenties, 79. Stocks firm; Erie, 19; Illinois Central, 94½.

LIVERPOOL, May 24—A. M.—Cotton quiet; middling uplands, 11½d.; middling Orleans, 11½d.; the sales of the day are estimated at 8000 bales. Wheat easier but not lower. Corn, 27s. 3d.

HAVRE, May 24.—Cotton opens quiet both on the spot and afloat.

**This Afternoon's Quotations.**

LONDON, May 24—P. M.—Consols for money, 93½; for account, 93⅜. United States Five-twenties, 78¾. Stocks firm; Erie, 18¾; Illinois Central, 94½.

LIVERPOOL, May 24—P. M.—Provisions dull. Spirits Petroleum, 6d.

LONDON, May 24—P. M.—Sugar buoyant on the spot at 39s. 9d., and active afloat. Tallow, 43s.

QUEENSTOWN May 24.—Arrived, steamship Minnesota, from New York.

SOUTHAMPTON, May 24.—Arrived, steamship Herman, from New York.

### Markets by Telegraph.

NEW YORK, May 24.—Stocks firm. Gold, 142. Exchange, 109⅜. 5-20s, 1862, 122⅝; do. 1864, 116⅞; do. 1865, 118⅞; new, 119⅞; do. 1867, 119⅞; 10-40s, 109¾; Virginia 6s, 62; Missouri 6s, 89; Canton Co., 62½; Cumberland preferred, 30; New York Central, 194; Reading, 99⅜; Hudson River, 164½; Illinois Central, 146⅜; Cleveland and Pittsburg, 96; Cleveland and Toledo, 106⅜; Pittsburg and Fort Wayne, 158.

NEW YORK, May 24.—Cotton steady; sales of 250 bales at 28½c. Flour dull and prices favor buyers, but are without decided change; sales of 5500 barrels. Wheat dull and prices favor buyers; sales of 7500 bushels; Canada white, $1·48 in bond. Corn firmer and stock scarce; sales of 37,000 bushels at 85@90c. Oats dull and quotations are nominal. Beef quiet. Pork firm; new mess at $31·25@31·37½. Lard dull; steam, 18¾@19c. Whisky nominal at $1·10.

BALTIMORE, May 24.—Cotton firm and steady at 28¼@28½; the scarcity of stock causes an advance. Flour dull and prices favor buyers. Wheat dull and weak; prime Pennsylvania red $1·50@1·55; Valley, $2·6@2·10. Corn firmer and active; white, $1·85; yellow, 87@88c. Oats dull and weak at 76@78c. for Western. Rye dull at $1·35@1·45. Pork firm at $32·00. Bacon active and firm; rib sides, 17c.; clear do., 17½c.; shoulders, 14½c. Hams, 19@20c. Lard firm at 19. Whisky firm; stock very scarce and is held at $1·10@1·12, with no sales at these figures.

## FINANCE AND COMMERCE.

OFFICE OF THE EVENING TELEGRAPH,
Monday, May 24, 1869.

There has rarely ever been a time when money was so near deserving the appellation of "drug" as at the present day. Currency still flows freely Eastward, and we shall be prepared for another favorable bank exhibit to-morrow in the way of increased strength. Notwithstanding the remarkable ease of the market, we notice no signs of immediate change in the regular rates for loans, which continue at 5@7 per cent., according to the character of the collaterals offered by applicants. Government bonds, of course, are the first in favor on the list of securities, and money can be readily had on them at 5 per cent. to any amount. Discounts are done at 6@7 per cent. for first-class business paper, the lower figure being exceptional with good endorsements. Prime bills are quite scarce, and the attention of Third street is chiefly attracted by operations in gold and United States securities.

The latter are quiet and weak, and gold is excited and on the advance. The market opened at 141¾, and the quotation on Third street at 11 45 A. M. was 142¾, with a further advance probably before the close.

The Stock market showed considerable animation, and prices, particularly of the favorite railroad stocks, were higher. State loans were unchanged. City 6s advanced ¼, selling at 102¾@102¾ for the new certificates, with 102½ bid at the close. The Lehigh gold loan also improved, closing at 98⅝@99.

Reading Railroad was active and buoyant, selling at 49⅞@50 b. o., an advance of 1; Pennsylvania Railroad advanced ⅝, closing at 58⅛@58⅝; Lehigh Valley Railroad was taken at 57; Philadelphia and Trenton Railroad at 128; and Catawissa Railroad common at 13.

In Canal stocks the only change to notice was in Lehigh Navigation, which advanced and sold as high as 35⅞@35⅝. 17 was bid for Schuylkill Navigation preferred; 13 for Susquehanna; and 47½ for Delaware Division.

In Coal shares the only transaction was in St. Nicholas at 1⅛. 4⅞ was offered for New York and Middle; 5 for Shamokin; and 6 for Big Mountain.

Bank shares were steady. Commonwealth changed hands at 66. 160 was bid for Seventh National; 158 for Philadelphia; 57½ for Commercial; 57 for Girard; and 74 for City.

Passenger Railway shares were without essential change. Sales of Hestonville at 12¾, and Germantown at 31. 49 was offered for Second and Third; 18 for Thirteenth and Fifteenth; and 61 for West Philadelphia.

PHILADELPHIA STOCK EXCHANGE SALES.
Reported by De Haven & Bro., No. 40 S. Third Street.

FIRST BOARD.

| | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| $4000 | C & Am 6s, '75, 90 | 100 | sh Read R | s5 | 49·69 |
| $2100 | City 6s, New, 102 | 100 | | b30 | 49·69 |
| $4900 | do 102 | 100 | | do | 49·69 |
| $700 | do 102 | 100 | | b30 | 49·69 |
| $100 | do 102⅝ | 100 | | s30 | 49⅜ |
| $1975·12 | Ch & Del 6s 92 | 200 | | do | 49·69 |
| $5000 | Leh Gold 1 98 | 100 | | do | 49·69 |
| $2000 | do 99 | 500 | | do | 49¾ |
| $5000 | do 99⅜ | 200 | | do | 49⅝ |
| $2000 | do 99¾ | 700 | | do | 49⅝ |
| $2000 | Phil & E 7s, '85, lots 89⅜ | 20 | | do | 49·94 |
| 100 | sh Leh Nav 35⅜ | 100 | | do | 49·94 |
| 100 | do b60 35½ | 100 | | do | 49¾ |
| 100 | do 35⅜ | 10 | | do | 50 |
| 100 | sh O C & A R b60 40 | 300 | | do | 49·44 |
| 400 | do 40 | 100 | | do | 49·94 |
| 100 | do b30 40¼ | 200 | | do | 49⅝ |
| 100 | do b60 40⅜ | 400 | | do | b60 50 |
| 63 | sh Con'h Bk 60 | 500 | | do | 49·44 |
| 4 | sh Phil & T R 128 | 400 | sh Penna R | b60 | 58⅜ |
| 112 | sh Leh Val R 57 | 213 | | do | 58⅜ |
| 200 | sh Hestonville 12¾ | 100 | | do | 58⅜ |
| 1000 | sh St Nich Coal 1⅜ | 5 | | do | 58⅜ |
| 100 | sh Germ'n P R 31 | 35 | | do | 58⅜ |
| 100 | sh Cata R 13 | 26 | | do | 58⅜ |
| 1200 | sh Feeder Dam. b10 | 100 | | do | b30 58⅜ |
| | flnat ⅜ | 22 | | do | 58⅜ |
| 11 | sh 13th & 15th St 18½ | 25 | | do | 58⅜ |
| 100 | sh Reading RR 49·69 | | | | |

MESSRS. DE HAVEN & BROTHER, No. 40 S. Third street, Philadelphia, report the following quotations:—U. S. 6s of 1881, 123½@123¾; do. 1862, 122½@122¾; do. 1864, 116¾@117; do. 1865, 118¾@119; do. 1865, new, 119¾@120; do. 1867, new, 119¾@120; do. 1868, 119¾@120; do. 5s, 10-40s, 109½@109¾; U. S. 30 Year 6 per cent. Cy., 107¾@107¾; Due Comp. Int. Notes, 19¾. Gold, 142½@142¾; Silver, 138@135.

MESSRS. WILLIAM PAINTER & Co., No. 36 S. Third street, report the following quotations:—U. S. 6s of 1881, 123⅜@123⅝; 5-20s of 1862, 122½@122¾; do. 1864, 116¾@117; do. 1865, 118¾@119; do. July, 1865, 119¾@120; do. July, 1867, 119¾@120; do. July, 1868, 119¾@120; 5s, 10-40, 109½@109¾. Gold, 142⅛@142¾.

MESSRS. JAY COOKE & Co. quote Government securities, etc., as follows:—U.S. 6s, '81, 122½@122¾; 5-20s of 1862, 122½@122¾; do., 1864, 116¾@117⅛; do., Nov., 1865, 118¾@119; do., July, 1865, 119⅛@120½; do., 1867, 119⅞@120¼; do., 1868, 119⅞@120¼; 10-40s, 109¾@109¾. Pacifics, 107¼@107⅝. Gold, 141⅞.

—NARR & LADNER, Bankers, report this morning's Gold quotations as follows:—

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 10·00 A. M. | 141¾ | 11·32 A. M. | 142¾ |
| 11·07 " | 141⅞ | 11·50 " | 142¾ |
| 11·15 " | 142 | 11·55 " | 142⅜ |
| 11·20 " | 142⅜ | 12·00 M. | 142¼ |

### Philadelphia Trade Report.

MONDAY, May 24.—There is not much activity in the Flour market, and only a few hundred barrels were taken by the home consumers at $5@5·50 for superfine, $5·75@6·25 for extras, $6@7 for Iowa, Wisconsin, and Minnesota extra family $6·50@7·50 for Pennsylvania do. do., $7·75@9 for Ohio do. do., and $9·50@12 for fancy brands, according to quality. Rye Flour ranges from $7 to $7·25 ₱ bbl. Nothing doing in Corn Meal.

The Wheat market is greatly depressed, and there is no demand except for prime lots to supply the immediate wants of the local millers. Sales of 1000 bushels red at $1·55; amber at $1·60@1·65; and white at $1·80@2. Rye sells at $1·43@1·45 ₱ bushel for Western. Corn is scarce and firm. Sales of yellow at 87@89c.; and Western mixed at 84c. Oats are unchanged. Sales of Western at 81@83c.; and Pennsylvania at 70@75c. Nothing doing in Barley or Malt.

Seeds—Prices of Cloverseed are nominal. Timothy is held at $4. A small lot of Flaxseed sold at $2·70.

Bark—In the absence of sales we quote No. 1 Quercitron at $52 per ton.

Whisky is stronger; sales of 150 barrels at $1·02@1·05 ₱ gallon, tax paid.

### Philadelphia Cattle Market.

MONDAY, May 24.—The market for Beef Cattle was again extremely inactive to-day, and prices were a fraction off. The closing quotations were for choice 10c., fair to good 9 to 9¾c., prime 7 to 8c., and common 5 to 6c. ₱ lb., gross. Receipts, 1470 head. The following sales were reported:—

*Head.*
90. Owen Smith, Western, 8@9¼.
60. A. Christy & Bro., Lancaster county, 8½@9½.
29. Dengler & McCleese, Lancaster county, 8@9.
87. P. McFillen, Western, 8½@10
75. P. Hathaway, Dancaster county, 8¾@9½.
100. James S. Kirk, Lancaster county, 8@9¾.
100. James McFilien, Western, 8@9½.
130. Martin, Fuller & Co., Western, 8@9½.
140. Mooney & Smith, Western and Lan. co., 8@10.
60. Thomas Mooney & Bro., Pennsylvania, 8¼@9.
20. H. Chain, Western, 7½@8½.
58. J. & L. Frank, Western, 8@9¾.
70. Frank & Schomberg, Western, 8@9¼.
100. Hope & Co., Lancaster county, 8@9½.
17. M. Dryfoos & Co., Pennsylvania, 6½@9.
37. L. Frank, Pennsylvania, 8½@9.
79. J. Clenson, Lancaster county, 8½@9½.
44. Chandler & Alexander, Lancaster county, 8@9½.
25. L. Horne, Delaware, 8@7.

Cows and Calves were in fair request at $45@a75, and springers at $35@60. Receipts, 150 head.

Sheep were not much in request, but prices generally were well maintained; sales at the Park and Avenue yards at 5½@7½c. ₱ pound gross. Receipts, 15,000 head.

There was no urgency in the demand for Hogs, and prices again depreciated; sales at the Union and Avenue yards at $12·50@13 for slop, and $13@14 for corn fed. Receipts, 4000 head.

## LATEST SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

*For additional Marine News see Inside Pages.*

[BY TELEGRAPH.]

NEW YORK, May 24.—Arrived, steamship Borussia, from Hamburg.

PORT OF PHILADELPHIA.....MAY 24.

STATE OF THERMOMETER AT THE EVENING TELEGRAPH OFFICE.

7 A. M.....62 | 11 A. M.....75 | 2 P. M.....79

CLEARED THIS MORNING.

Ital. barque Aquilla, Frasonary, Hamburg, Workman & Co.

Schr S. L. Crocker, Thrasher, Taunton, Mershon & Cloud.

ARRIVED THIS MORNING.

Steamship Bronotte, Howe, 24 hours from New York, with mdse. to John F. Ohl.

Steamer Tacony, Nichols, 24 hours from New York, with mdse. to W. M. Baird & Co.

Steamer Decatur, Webb, 12 hours from Baltimore, with mdse. to A. Groves, Jr.

Steamer F. Franklin, Pierson, 12 hours from Baltimore, with mdse. to A. Groves, Jr.

Norw. barque Ner, Reyment, 59 days from Newcastle, Eng., with gas coal to order—vessel to L. Westergaard & Co.

Schr Wm. B. Thomas, Winsmore, 12 days from Cienfuegos, with sugar to Geo. C. Carson & Co.

Schr S. L. Crocker, Thrasher, from Taunton, with mdse. to Mershon & Cloud.

Schr D. H. Merriman, Tracey, 2 days from Indian river, Del., with grain to James Barratt.

Schr Onward, Evans, 1 day from Indian river, Del., with grain to James Barratt.

Schr Ariadne, Thomas, 1 day from Smyrna, with grain to Jas. L. Bewley & Co.

Schr M. H. Read, Benson, 3 days from New Bedford, with oil to Shober & Co.

Schr E. H. Blossom, Blossom, 1 day from Magnolia, with grain to Jas. L. Bewley & Co.

Brig Friede, arrived yesterday from Pernambuco, with sugar, is consigned to John Dallett & Co.—vessel to L. Westergaard & Co.

MEMORANDA.

Ship Sansparell, McAlpin, from Savannah, at Liverpool 9th inst.

Brig Ida L. Ray, Loring, for Philadelphia, cleared at Portland 22d inst.

Schr Elisha T. Smith, Harvey, hence, at Pawtucket 21st instant.

Schrs Julia A. Berkley, —, hence for Lynn, and Edw. Lameyer, Gorman, from Gardiner for Philadelphia, at Holmes' Hole 22d inst.

Schrs Isaac Rich, Crowell, and Chas. H. Moller, Brown, for Philadelphia, cleared at Boston 22d inst.

Schr J.

## SPIRIT OF THE PRESS.

EDITORIAL OPINIONS OF THE LEADING JOURNALS UPON CURRENT TOPICS—COMPILED EVERY DAY FOR THE EVENING TELEGRAPH.

### CUBA AND ST. DOMINGO—OUR SOUTHWARD MARCH.

*From the N. Y. Herald.*

It appears that the President listened very attentively to the verbal report of ex-Vice Consul La Reintrie—who has just returned from Cuba, where he has been residing in official station for more than two years—frequently interrupting him and asking him questions. In the opinion of this official the Cubans have adopted a wise policy in not accepting an open battle in the field against well-organized and disciplined troops; and the question of their success is merely one of the ability of Spain constantly to reinforce her wasting and diminishing army. In this statement we do not doubt that Mr. La Reintrie has hit the nail on the head. The interest exhibited by the President shows that he is fully alive to one of the most prominent and urgent questions in American politics. Cuba will not only be very soon applying to our Government for recognition as a State under her newly-organized republican form of government, but at no distant date will make formal application for admission as a State within our Union.

It behooves our public men, and particularly those in the Government, to study these questions, and to take care that the Government does not lose the present most favorable occasion to advance our national policy. The initial question in these movements—the one that requires immediate attention and action—is the one opened by the offer now made by the Dominican republic. Torn by selfish leaders and factions for several years, St. Domingo has found a period of rest under the rule of President Baez. But the effort and expenditure required to repress the bushwhacking discontent of a few unscrupulous politicians divert the revenue of the government from its true application in behalf of peaceful development, and maintain the public authority in a state of constant poverty and weakness. Enterprise and industry, wanting the natural protection which should secure their peace, disappear from the land; commerce decays and society is deprived of its highest stimulant to progress. President Baez has wisely sought to strengthen the fabric of peace by a close connection with the great republic, and his offers should be wisely considered and acted upon.

The admission of St. Domingo as a State of the American Union would guarantee her a republican form of governmentand at the same time relieve the Dominican people from the extraordinary efforts and sacrices they are now compelled to make to preserve the public peace. Nor would there be any increase of cost to us. The presence of the American flag, sustained by the moral power of our Government, would suffice to preserve the territory from foreign aggression and domestic broils. The arts of peace would prosper, industry and trade revive, and public and private wealth increase. All of these advantages can be secured by the simple negotiation of a treaty by the Secretary of State with the agents of the Dominican republic, and the whole matter can be ratified and ready for presentation to Congress on the meeting in December next.

Such a treaty is not to be looked upon as a mere attempt at petty annexation. It is, in fact, the arrangement of the formula of our coming southward march, and will be the proudest monument of the administration which establishes it. With slavery the era of fillibustering passed away. We have now to digest the form of that peaceful annexation the spirit of which is already evident in the countries beyond our Southern border. Close upon St. Domingo will follow Cuba, Mexico (either in portions or, perhaps, in one grand mass), and then the rest of the States and the isles of the American Mediterrancan, to the Isthmus of Darien. This whole field opens with a most promising aspect to the administration of President Grant, and it is only the first step which requires skill and wisdom. If this is rightly taken, as it can easily be in the case of St. Domingo, the succeeding ones will follow of their own accord. The administration must recognize the duty before it, and act up to the national spirit in this great field now open to us.

### MR. BOUTWELL'S FINANCIAL JERKS.

*From the N. Y. World.*

When, a few weeks since, the Secretary of the Treasury announced his intention to make weekly sales of a million of dollars in gold and weekly purchases of an equivalent amount of Government bonds, the policy which he proclaimed, however faulty in other respects, had the advantage of being perfectly intelligible. The steadiness and regularity of the intended proceedings gave to business men a basis for calculating the future, and regulating their transactions by what seemed a tolerably certain rule. Mr. Boutwell had a wholly mistaken conception of the manner the rule would operate. He has discovered, by a brief trial, that it must disappoint his expectations, and he has fitfully changed it. Finding that the price of gold was rapidly rising, when the chief purpose of his policy was to depress it, he suddenly resolved, two days ago, to double the amount of gold which he will pour weekly into the market, and causes it to be given out that, if necessary, he may still further increase the quantity. He has thereby succeeded in arresting the advance. He had the satisfaction of seeing gold fall back one or two per cent. Nobody ever doubted that, if he would empty the gold out of the Treasury at a sufficiently rapid rate, he could temporarily bring down its price. There is just as little reason to doubt that the temporary depression thus artificially produced will be followed by a greater ultimate rise.

The easiest way to reach a clear understanding of this subject, is by first considering the nature of Mr. Boutwell's original miscalculation. If he had steadily pursued the policy which he first announced—if he had regularly parted with a weekly million of gold and purchased a weekly million of bonds—the consequence would have been that an export of gold would have taken the place of an export of bonds to meet the foreign balance against this country. For the last ten months our importations of foreign goods have amounted to $280,000,000 at a gold valuation, and our exports of domestic productions to only $147,000,000 valued in currency, or a little over $100,000,000 valued in gold. To offset the heavy foreign balance against us, we have been regularly sending abroad Government securities. The bonds purchased by Mr. Boutwell and kept in the Treasury cannot be exported: and gold, so far as gold is available, must be sent in their stead. If the supply of bonds for exportation were inexhaustible, the weekly withdrawal of a million of bonds, and the weekly substitution in the market of the same amount of gold, should have no effect on the price of either gold or bonds. In that case, the transactions of the Treasury would only cause the substitution of one medium of foreign payments for an equal amount of another medium. But the supply of both is limited. A large portion of the bonds which now remain in the hands of American holders will be kept as a convenient form of investment. The bonds available for exportation consist merely of the surplus over and above what the interests of the holders retain in this country. The three hundred millions and upwards which are required to be deposited to secure the circulation of the national banks, cannot be exported. The vast amounts held by the savings banks and insurance companies are equally locked up and unavailable. And then our capitalists, and tens of thousands of citizens who have made small savings, prefer this form of investment because the rate of interest is high, and this kind of property is exempt from local taxation. The amount of bonds which can be used for exportation is approaching exhaustion. When the Treasury comes into the market as a large and constant purchaser, our importing merchants are obliged to look about them for some other means of discharging their debts. If the supply of gold in the Treasury were exhaustless, they would need to seek no other means; but there is not more than gold enough in the Treasury to meet the adverse balances of six months' foreign trade. If no more bonds should be exported, and the gold in the Treasury should be substituted in their place, the supply of gold would soon be exhausted, and the price run up to enormous and frightful figures. It was in view of this result, to which the policy of Mr. Boutwell, as first announced, inevitably tends, that gold, to his great amazement and consternation, rapidly advanced when he expected it to decline.

Stunned and bewildered by this unexpected recoil of his own engine, the Secretary has resorted to an expedient obvious enough, and which for a time can be made effective enough, for arresting the strong upward tendency of gold. So long as his reservoir in the Treasury is unexhausted, he can always, by pouring it out fast enough, create a supply of gold in the market in excess of the demand, and bring down the price. But if he continues at the same time to buy bonds and arrest their exportation, the gold will immediately find its way abroad, and he can keep down the price only for the brief period necessary to exhaust the Treasury. Then gold will go up with an elastic and uncontrollable bound; the importation of goods will be stopped in default of any resource for payment: there will be no further replenishing of the Treasury with gold; the Government will lack the means of paying the interest on the public debt; confidence will be shaken; the Treasury will be forced to resell at a ruinous discount the bonds it has been purchasing; and distress, panic, and bankruptcy will overspread the country. Mr. Boutwell is plunging headlong towards these hideous consequences by the jerky, fitful measures which he adopts in his desperate endeavor to arrest the advance in gold.

### SMITH AND SUMNER.

*From the N. Y. World.*

The collision of skulls which has just taken place between Senator Sumner and Mr. Goldwin Smith will hardly knock much practical wisdom into either head. But it may possibly startle some well-intentioned people who have heretofore suffered their five wits to be muddled, by the many words of these men and men like these, into reflecting on the monstrous absurdity and peril of mistaking demagogues for statesmen and dogmatists for philosophers.

The nonsense which Senator Sumner has been talking about the moral responsibility of England to America, and the equal nonsense which Mr. Smith has been writing about the influence of Mr. Sumner's talk upon the passions and the purposes of the American people, it is easy enough for any man of average intelligence to recognize as nonsense. There probably are not ten educated men of mature years outside of a lunatic asylum or of the State of Massachusetts who have for a single moment seriously entertained the notion of enforcing upon Great Britain, either by argument or by arms, a claim for damages due this country to the extent of half the cost of the civil war as the only just expiation of the crime committed by Great Britain in treating the Southern States as "belligerents." And there certainly are no more, if so many, such men who can see in Mr. Goldwin Smith's feverish warning to all British residents of America to pack their trunks and be ready to flee, anything but the preposterous terror of an unbalanced mind in a dyspeptic body. Yet for years on years past these two personages have been commanding influence and authority, both in England and in America, by utterances not one whit more sane, more measured, or more tenable under fire than these. What Mr. Sumner appears in his speech on the Alabama claims, that he has appeared in all his speeches on important public questions. His temperament is essentially rabid; his methods are essentially rhetorical. His harangues on the wrongs of "bleeding Kansas," his denunciations of Southern secession, his attacks on Northern Copperheadism—have all been of a piece with his latest diatribe about England and England's moral obligation to make herself a party on the side the Union in our late civil war. It is not Mr. Sumner who has changed at all. It is simply the atmosphere which has cooled around him. This the English public do not know; and so it is that his Alabama speech passes with them, like his speeches during the war, as the voice of a whole people crazed with a passion like his own. This the American public do not know; and so it is that the excitement of the English public over his Alabama speech seems to us an insane exhibition of moral gymnastics, like the convolutions of a ball-room watched by an observer too far distant to hear the strains of the music which sets all those whirling groups in motion. As with Mr. Sumner, so with Mr. Goldwin Smith. Mr. Goldwin Smith's appeals in behalf of the Northern cause, made to the English people during our civil war, were precisely as hot and hasty, as illogical and as intemperate, as his recent letter to the London *Beehive* protesting against any further emigration of British subjects to America. But because his heat and his haste, his contempt of logic and his effervescent temper, then made him echo our own wishes and our own hopes, our own passions, fears, hates, and preferences, we chose to accept him as a great and wise teacher of men. It is one of the calamities of such a state of things as that from which we are now slowly emerging, that it upsets and confounds both the intellectual and moral standards of the general mind. Any man is wise and clear-headed, to a people crazed with war, who approves their policy and urges on their wrath. Any man is just and noble who joins with them in their fierce work. It never occurs to them to reflect that the worst and weakest of men are precisely the men who are most likely to drift with the overwhelming tides of a great popular emotion, and to snatch from the easy confidence of an excited nation the prizes which in calmer times it would be impossible for them to acquire. Have we not seen a Sickles and a Butler accounted little less than apostles and martyrs for putting out hands stained with all imaginable corruptions to accept from the republic its highest honors, both civil and military? A score of years hence, such moral monstrosities as this may be as comical probably as the intellectual perversion of a Smith and a Sumner into national guides and political philosophers. But we are still within the penumbra of the gross delusion, and it is matter as yet rather for sadness and for shame than for satire and for mirth.

### THE GOLD GAMBLERS' PANIC.

*From the N. Y. Tribune.*

There were symptoms Saturday of an abatement of the flurry in gold which the gamblers in national dishonor have been exciting for several days past. They have done their worst, without moving Secretary Boutwell from his declared purpose of using the surplus public money in the Treasury to reduce the national debt. He has thus far bought $1,000,000 of bonds per week, selling $1,000,000 of gold; this week he will sell *two* millions of gold, and will sell more and buy more bonds so soon as he shall see fit. He will not be hurried in the premises, since it is not his policy to depreciate the market price of the only commodity he has to sell: but he makes no secret of his purpose to dispose of all the surplus gold in the Treasury beyond a fair working balance, and invest the proceeds in some form of national debt. Having fair notice of his intention, every one can govern himself accordingly; and those who are caught "long" in gold when the premium falls heavily—as fall it must—may rail at the Secretary if they choose, but can justly blame only themselves.

—The *Times* tries to show that we were "staggered" with regard to the right of the Secretary to establish a sinking fund because two months ago we objected to one provision of the Public Credit act that it seemed intended to prohibit the reduction of the public debt by the use of the surplus gold in the Treasury. We made this objection—just as the clause in question was devised and passed—without thinking of the provision for a sinking fund in the Legal-tender act of 1862. Whether Congress would have repealed that provision if it had been thought of, we cannot say; we only know that it was not repealed, and is now in full force. We have never thought or said aught in contravention of this: never cherished any doubt of it.

—The *Times* objects that the interest on the bonds now bought is not saved, because it is still to be paid into the sinking fund! That is to say, no man has anything that he does not eat or drink to-day! We insist that the interest on every bond placed in the sinking fund is absolutely saved from the hour of its purchase—saved as truly as though it were not appropriated to the payment of our debt. If it is a reproach to desire to reduce steadily the principal as well as pay punctually the interest of the debt, we claim our full share of it. We do not support this policy because it involves the maintenance of a protective tariff; but that is certainly in our view no objection.

—The *Times* thinks that, by the Secretary's policy "the availability of Government funds for export is lessened." We certainly hope it is. We wish it were impossible ever to export a U. S. bond in time of peace. We are already quite deeply enough in debt to Europe, and ought never to sell her another bond. We wish we could to-morrow buy back of her fifty millions at current rates, and pay for them in gold, and thenceforth sell her no more.

—Of course, it is natural that the *Times* should wish the Treasury, "as a first duty, to acquire and keep a strong reserve" of gold, and that it should stigmatize the policy of paying so fast and so far as we have means as devised "for the benefit of two or three particular classes." We do not mind that, since it is not denied that we would have the Government do exactly what it promised when, by the Legal-tender act, it laid a basis for the immense loans that carried us triumphantly through the war for the Union. We would do it because good faith imperatively requires it. We would do it because good policy fully concurs. We would do it in the spirit of that glorious resolve of the Chicago Convention which nominated Grant and Colfax, that it is our true interest to treat our public creditors so well that they will seek to remain such, and that others will compete with them for the privilege. We would do it in the interest of that reduction of the current interest on our national debt which the *Times* deems impossible for years yet, but which we regard as feasible at an early day, and of the very first importance. Last, not least: we would do it because the law of the land clearly requires it.

### "ENGLAND WILL NEVER FIGHT."

*From the N. Y. Times.*

It is often said that the contemptuous and boastful tone which every nation adopts towards its neighbors and rivals means nothing. And it cannot be said too often that a vast gap lies between such talk and action. Yet, after all this, there is no doubt that the popular boasts of a country have a considerable influence on its public measures. When the English sailor of the past century believed that he was quite equal to any two "Johnny Crapauds," or the Frenchman of to-day thinks that no foreigner can possibly stand against the bayonet charge of the Zouaves, or when the Southerner, before the civil war, was thoroughly convinced that one Southerner was about equivalent in fight to three Yankees—all these boasts or delusions did undoubtedly affect public policies. The cry before our civil war, that "the South would never fight," had a profound and most disastrous effect, especially in leaving us unprepared when the struggle came; and a similar cry at the South, that "the North was a people of cowards and traders," without doubt induced the leaders to push matters to the extreme, the conservative classes not believing that real war would come.

Of course it is natural and best that each nation should consider itself invincible and as fully able "to whip the world," but those boasts over other countries should be sparingly indulged in, and must not be allowed to affect governmental relations. A most mischievous cry, re-echoed in this country among the demagogues for a number of years, and now quite believed by large numbers of persons, is that "England will never fight." Whatever we may do to her, or however abuse her, she is too much absorbed in trading, and has too many "dangerous classes" at home, ever to fight. Under the ancient *regime* here of Southern Democrats, the policy always was to drive England to the wall, and to come as near insult and menace as was possible. Even in the civil war her abstinence from any offensive movement was attributed more to her greed for gain and a kind of mercantile timidity, than to her sense of justice. Her foreign policy in Europe for some years has been of the most peaceful, not to say timid nature; her people have seemed to many here and on the continent to have somewhat lost the manly and warlike vigor they once had. A large majority in this country devoutly believe now that nothing could force Great Britain to blows. Look at her commerce, they say—open to privateers on every sea; her manufactures—destroyed through a want of customers by a war; her agriculture—insufficient to feed herself; her dangerous classes boiling with socialistic and revolutionary elements; her Fenians—ready to revolt and separate Ireland from England; and Canada, open to invasion—all this will always bind her over to keep the peace. "She dares not fight!" Mr. Wendell Phillips, in proposing to the American Government to revolutionize Cuba, says that if England dares to interfere, we "will land an army in Dublin and cover the sea with Alabamas!" Even Mr. Sumner must have felt something of this contempt for England, when he ventured to propose that she should make an humble apology for the declaration of belligerency, and pay a bill of costs which may be reckoned anywhere from $500,000,000 to $2,000,000,000.

Now nothing could be a greater mistake than such a sentiment about England. She is indeed the trading nation of the world, and the one that has most to lose by war. She has the caution of an old veteran who knows what hard blows mean. But pluck is a tradition with every Englishman personally, and a national quality. Much as England loves money and commerce and peace, she would see every trading packet burned, her manufactures swept into the sea, and her rich fields made as Georgia was behind Sherman, rather than submit to a national indignity or give up what she considers her just right. There is no doubt of this to any one who knows the English people.

She has the same old fire which has blazed out on so many battle fields, and which burned so recently in the veins of her offspring—who sacrificed the lives and wealth of a whole generation rather than suffer a wrong to triumph and the nation be overthrown. Not a ghost of a party would be found on the side of peace in Great Britain if the nation once believed itself insulted, and about to be forced to bear indignity.

The Liberals and peace men would then be on the side of war. The "dangerous classes" would vanish, as did our New York rowdies during our struggle; the Fenians would be of no more account than are our disaffected Indians now; debt and expense would be forgotten, and the stored wealth and capital of centuries would be poured out for the work of destruction. Nor would the old motherland be a contemptible antagonist. Thirty millions of compact people burning for war form an enormous power. The British navy is a tremendous implement; and the experiment of landing troops on the coast of Ireland, with a fleet of a thousand hostile vessels watching the ocean, we can imagine would be somewhat hazardous. Modern warfare is a contest of purses, and in such a struggle the little island would stand equal, at least, with any competitor.

The truth is that England is not essentially different from America in a readiness to take offense, and in sensitiveness to insult, and she will fight quite as readily, and with as much persistence, as her warlike offspring.


### MEDICAL.

PILES OR HEMORRHOIDAL TUMORS

All kinds perfectly and permanently cured, without pain, danger, caustics, or instruments, by W. A. McCANDLESS, M. D., No. 1926 SPRING GARDEN Street. We can refer you to over a thousand of the best citizens of Philadelphia cured.

Reference given at our office. 3 26 2m

DR. KINKELIN CAN BE CONSULTED ON all diseases of a certain specialty. Office hours, 8 to 9. No. 33 S. ELEVENTH Street. 5 6

DEAFNESS.—EVERY INSTRUMENT THAT science and skill have invented to assist the hearing in every degree of deafness; also, Respirators; also, Crandall's Patent Crutches, superior to any others in use, at P. MADEIRA'S, No. 115 s.S. TENTH Street, below Chesnut.

SEWING MACHINES.

THE PARHAM

NEW FAMILY SEWING MACHINE,

DESIGNED FOR EVERY DESCRIPTION OF FAMILY SEWING,

AND FOR

LIGHT MANUFACTURING PURPOSES

Is adapted to a much greater RANGE OF WORK than any Machine EVER OFFERED TO THE PUBLIC.

IT IS ELEGANT IN STYLE AND FINISH,

SIMPLE IN CONSTRUCTION,

NOISELESS IN OPERATION,

MAKES PERFECT WORK ON EVERY DESCRIPTION OF MATERIAL,

IS PERFECTLY FREE IN ALL ITS MOVEMENTS,

VERY LIGHT RUNNING,

And a pleasure for the operator to use it. We claim for this

NEW MACHINE,

THE MOST PERFECT, SIMPLE, AND RELIABLE

Family Sewing Machine

EVER INVENTED,

And an examination will convince the most skeptical.

OFFICE AND SALESROOM,

No. 704 CHESNUT Street.

The Parham Sewing Machine Co.

6 1mrp

CHAMPION SAFES!

UNSUCCESSFUL BURGLARY.

LETTER OF MESSRS. DAVID DOWS & CO.

NEW YORK, April 10, 1869.

HERRING, FARREL & SHERMAN,

No. 251 Broadway.

Gents:—On the night of the 22d ultimo, our store, No. 20 South street, was entered, and a desperate attempt made by burglars upon one of your safes in our counting-room.

The key to the safe in which we kept our securities was locked inside of our fire-proof book safe, the doors of which were literally cut to pieces; from this they obtained the key to the other safe and opened it. Fortunately we had one of your Burglar-Proof Banker's Chests inside, in which our valuables were deposited. This they went to work at with a will, and evidently used up all their time and tools in vain attempts to force it. The night was dark and stormy, and the fact of their knowing where our key was kept shows that their plans were well matured. They tried wedging the door and body of the Chest, and the faithful safe bears evidence of the labor and skill devoted to the work. All was useless, and it is with great satisfaction we report that upon opening it we found our securities *all safe*, and can therefore cheerfully indorse the Burglar-Proof work recommended by you.

You will please send the new safe purchased by us to our counting-house, and take the old one, to show that some safes are still manufactured worthy of the name.

DAVID DOWS & Co.

FARREL, HERRING & CO.,

CHAMPION SAFES,

NO. 629 CHESNUT STREET,

4 17 4ptf PHILADELPHIA.

DRUGS, PAINTS, ETC.

ROBERT SHOEMAKER & CO.,

N. E Corner FOURTH and RACE Sts.

PHILADELPHIA.

WHOLESALE DRUGGISTS,

Importers and Manufacturers of

White Lead and Colored Paints, Putty Varnishes, Etc.

AGENTS FOR THE CELEBRATED

FRENCH ZINC PAINTS.

Dealers and consumers supplied at lowest prices for cash. 12 4§

WINES.

HER MAJESTY CHAMPAGNE.

DUNTON & LUSSON,

215 SOUTH FRONT ST.

THE ATTENTION OF THE TRADE IS solicited to the following very Choice Wines, &c., for sale by

DUNTON & LUSSON,

215 SOUTH FRONT STREET.

CHAMPAGNES.—Agents for Her Majesty, Duc de Montebello, Carte Bleue, Carte Blanche, and Chas. Farry's Grand Vin Eugenie and Vin Imperial, M. Kleeman & Co., of Mayence, Sparkling Moselle and RHINE WINES.

MADEIRAS.—Old Island, South Side Reserve.

SHERRIES.—F. Rudolphe, Amontillado, Topaz, Vallette, Pale and Golden Bar, Crown, &c.

PORTS.—Vinho Velho Real, Vallette and Crown.

CLARETS.—Fromis Aine & Cie., Montferrand and Bordeaux, Clarets and Sauterne Wines.

GIN.—"Meder Swan."

BRANDIES.—Hennessey, Otard, Dupuy & Co.'s various vintages. 4§

LARZELERE & BUCHEY,

Custom House Brokers and Notaries Public,

No. 405 LIBRARY STREET.

ALL CUSTOM HOUSE BUSINESS TRANSACTED.

PASSPORTS PROCURED.

FINANCIAL.

THE

GREAT PACIFIC RAILROAD

IS FINISHED.

FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS

OF THE

UNION PACIFIC RAILROAD

BOUGHT AND SOLD.

DE HAVEN & BRO.,

BANKERS AND DEALERS IN GOVERNMENTS,

NO. 40 SOUTH THIRD STREET,

5 11 1m PHILADELPHIA.

BANKING HOUSE

OF

JAY COOKE & CO.,

Nos. 112 and 114 South THIRD Street

PHILADELPHIA.

Dealers in all Government Securities.

Old 5-20s Wanted in Exchange for New.

A Liberal Difference allowed.

Compound Interest Notes Wanted.

Interest Allowed on Deposits.

COLLECTIONS MADE. STOCKS bought and sold on Commission.

Special business accommodations reserved for ladies.

We will receive applications for Policies of Life Insurance in the National Life Insurance Company of the United States. Full information given at our office. 4 1 3m

GLENDINNING, DAVIS & CO

NO. 48 SOUTH THIRD STREET,

PHILADELPHIA.

GLENDINNING, DAVIS & AMORY

NO. 2 NASSAU STREET, NEW YORK

BANKERS AND BROKERS.

Direct telegraphic communication with the New York Stock Boards from the Philadelphia Office. 12 2§

CITY WARRANTS

BOUGHT AND SOLD.

C. T. YERKES, Jr., & CO.,

No. 20 South THIRD Street,

4 2 PHILADELPHIA.

LEDYARD & BARLOW

HAVE REMOVED THEIR

LAW AND COLLECTION OFFICE

TO

No. 19 South THIRD Street,

PHILADELPHIA,

And will continue to give careful attention to collecting and securing CLAIMS throughout the United States, British Provinces, and Europe.

Sight Drafts and Maturing Paper collected at Bankers' Rates. 1 28 6m

SMITH, RANDOLPH & CO.,

BANKERS,

Philadelphia and New York.

DEALERS IN UNITED STATES BONDS, and MEMBERS OF STOCK AND GOLD EXCHANGE,

Receive Accounts of Banks and Bankers on Liberal Terms.

ISSUE BILLS OF EXCHANGE ON

C. J. HAMBRO & SON, London,

B. METZLER, S. SOHN & CO., Frankfort.

JAMES W. TUCKER & CO., Paris.

And Other Principal Cities, and Letters of Credit Available Throughout Europe.

STERLING & WILDMAN,

BANKERS AND BROKERS,

No. 110 S. THIRD St., Phila.,

Special Agents for the Sale of

Danville, Hazleton, and Wilkesbarre Railroad

FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS,

Dated 1867, due in 1887. Interest Seven Per Cent., payable half yearly, on the first of April and first of October, clear of State and United States taxes. At present these bonds are offered at the low price of 80 and accrued interest, in currency.

Pamphlets containing Maps, Reports, and full information on hand for distribution, and will be sent by mail on application.

Government Bonds and other Securities taken in exchange at market rates.

Dealers in Stocks, Bonds, Loans, Gold, etc. 5 7 1m

P. S. PETERSON & CO.,

Stock and Exchange Brokers,

No. 39 South THIRD Street,

Members of the New York and Philadelphia Stock and Gold Boards.

STOCKS, BONDS, Etc., bought and sold on commission only at either city. 1 26§

SAMUEL WORK. FRANCIS F. MILNE.

WORK & MILNE,

BANKERS,

STOCK AND EXCHANGE BROKERS,

5 6 No. 121 S. THIRD St., PHILADELPHIA.

FINANCIAL.

UNION AND CENTRAL PACIFIC

RAILROAD BONDS

BOUGHT AND SOLD.

WILLIAM PAINTER & CO.,

BANKERS,

NO. 36 SOUTH THIRD STREET,

5 11 1m PHILADELPHIA.

REMOVAL.

ELLIOTT & DUNN

HAVING REMOVED TO THEIR NEW BUILDING

No. 109 S. THIRD Street,

Are now prepared to transact a GENERAL BANKING BUSINESS, and deal in GOVERNMENT and other Securities, GOLD, BILLS, Etc.

Receive MONEY ON DEPOSIT, allowing interest.

NEGOTIATE LOANS, giving special attention to MERCANTILE PAPER.

Will execute orders for Stocks, Bonds, etc., ON COMMISSION, at the Stock Exchanges of Philadelphia, New York, Boston, and Baltimore. 4 26

1115. WM. T. HOPKINS' 1115

LADIES' EMPORIUM.

NO. 1115 CHESNUT STREET (GIRARD ROW).

Largest assortment and Best and Cheapest Goods in the city in all the following lines:—

Manufacturer of Hopkins' Celebrated Champion Hoop Skirts, for Ladies, Misses, and Children, in over four hundred styles, shapes, lengths, and sizes.

Coteli, Satino, and Janes Corsets, in eight different styles, manufactured expressly for our own sales, from $1·60 to $5.

33 different styles of superior fitting French woven Whalebone CORSETS, from $1 to $7.

14 varieties of extra handsome Whalebone Corsets, from 75 cents to $2·50.

Shoulder Braces, Madame Foy's Corset Skirt Supporters, etc.

Mrs. Moody's Patent Self-adjusting Abdominal Corset, highly recommended by physicians, from $3 to $7.

FULL LINES OF LADIES' UNDERGARMENTS.

52 Bartram Fantom's Family Sewing Machines, being gratuitously distributed to our customers for the purpose of getting them introduced. 3 25 3m

ENGINES, MACHINERY, ETC.

PENN STEAM ENGINE AND BOILER WORKS.—NEAFIE & LEVY, PRACTICAL AND THEORETICAL ENGINEERS, MACHINISTS, BOILERMAKERS, BLACKSMITHS, and FOUNDERS, having for many years been in successful operation, and been exclusively engaged in building and repairing Marine and River Engines, high and low-pressure, Iron Boilers, Water Tanks, Propellers, etc. etc., respectfully offer their services to the public as being fully prepared to contract for engines of all sizes, Marine, River, and Stationary; having sets of patterns of different sizes are prepared to execute orders with quick despatch. Every description of pattern-making made at the shortest notice. High and Low-pressure Fine Tubular and Cylinder Boilers of the best Pennsylvania Charcoal Iron. Forgings of all sizes and kinds. Iron and Brass Castings of all descriptions. Roll Turning, Screw Cutting, and all other work connected with the above business.

Drawings and specifications for all work done at the establishment free of charge, and work guaranteed.

The subscribers have ample wharf-dock room for repairs of boats, where they can lie in perfect safety, and are provided with shears, blocks, falls, etc. etc., for raising heavy or light weights.

JACOB C. NEAFIE,
JOHN P. LEVY,
8 15 BEACH and PALMER Streets.

MERRICK & SONS,

SOUTHWARK FOUNDRY,

No. 430 WASHINGTON AVENUE, Philadelphia.

WILLIAM WRIGHT'S PATENT VARIABLE CUT-OFF STEAM ENGINE,

Regulated by the Governor.

MERRICK'S SAFETY HOISTING MACHINE, Patented June, 1868.

DAVID JOY'S

PATENT VALVELESS STEAM HAMMER.

D. M. WESTON'S

PATENT SELF-CENTRING, SELF-BALANCING CENTRIFUGAL SUGAR-DRAINING MACHINE.

AND

HYDRO EXTRACTOR.

For Cotton or Woollen Manufacturers. 7 10 mwf

J. VAUGHN MERRICK. WILLIAM H. MERRICK.
JOHN R. COPE.

SOUTHWARK FOUNDRY, FIFTH AND WASHINGTON Streets.

PHILADELPHIA.

MERRICK & SONS,

ENGINEERS AND MACHINISTS,

manufacture High and Low Pressure Steam Engines for Land, River, and Marine Service.

Boilers, Gasometers, Tanks, Iron Boats, etc.

Castings of all kinds, either Iron or Brass.

Iron Frame Roofs for Gas Works, Workshops, and Railroad Stations, etc.

Retorts and Gas Machinery of the latest and most improved construction.

Every description of Plantation Machinery, also, Sugar, Saw, and Grist Mills, Vacuum Pans, Oil Steam Trains, Defecators, Filters, Pumping Engines, etc.

Sole Agents for N. Billeux's Patent Sugar Boiling Apparatus, Nesmyth's Patent Steam Hammer, and Aspinwall & Woolsey's Patent Centrifugal Sugar Draining Machines. 4 30§

GIRARD TUBE WORKS.

JOHN H. MURPHY & BROS.

Manufacturers of Wrought Iron Pipe, Etc.

PHILADELPHIA, PA.

WORKS,

TWENTY-THIRD and FILBERT Streets.

OFFICE, [4 1

No. 42 North FIFTH Street.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

BUREAU VERITAS

(FRENCH LLOYDS).

INTERNATIONAL REGISTER FOR CLASSIFICATION OF VESSELS.

THE REGISTER VERITAS, containing the Classification of Vessels surveyed in the Continental, British and American ports, for the year 1869, is FOR SALE by the Agents in New York.

ALF MERIAN & CO.,

4 26 No. 49 EXCHANGE PLACE.

THE FAMILY DOCTOR.—A DICTIONARY OF DOMESTIC MEDICINE AND SURGERY, Especially adapted for family use.

BY A DISPENSARY SURGEON.

Illustrated with upwards of One Thousand Illustrations, crown 8vo., cloth, 700 pages and an Appendix, $2 50; half morocco, $4. Agents wanted. Apply to

GEORGE GEBBIE,

4 23 1m No. 730 SANSOM Street.

PHILOSOPHY OF MARRIAGE.—A New Course of Lectures, as delivered at the New York Museum of Anatomy, embracing the subjects:—How to Live, and What to Live for; Youth, Maturity, and Old Age; Manhood Generally Reviewed; The Cause of Indigestion; Flatulence and Nervous Diseases Accounted For; Marriage Philosophically Considered, etc. etc. Pocket volumes containing these Lectures will be forwarded, post-paid, on receipt of 25 cents, by addressing W. A. LEARY, JR., S. E. corner of FIFTH and WALNUT Streets, Philadelphia 2 25

STOVES, RANGES, ETC.

NOTICE.—THE UNDERSIGNED would call the attention of the public to his NEW GOLDEN EAGLE FURNACE.

This is an entirely new heater. It is so constructed as to once commend itself to general favor, being a combination of wrought and cast iron. It is very simple in its construction, and is perfectly air-tight; self-cleaning, having no pipes or drums to be taken out and cleaned. It is so arranged with upright flues as to produce a larger amount of heat from the same weight of coal than any furnace now in use. The hygrometric condition of the air as produced by my new arrangement of evaporation will at once demonstrate that it is the only Hot Air Furnace that will produce a perfectly healthy atmosphere.

Those in want of a complete Heating Apparatus would do well to call and examine the Golden Eagle.

CHARLES WILLIAMS,

Nos. 1132 and 1134 MARKET Street,

Philadelphia.

A large assortment of Cooking Ranges, Fire-Board Stoves, Low Down Grates, Ventilators, etc., always on hand.

N. B.—Jobbing of all kinds promptly done. 5 10§



THOMSON'S LONDON KITCHENER or EUROPEAN RANGE, for families, hotels, or public institutions, in TWENTY DIFFERENT SIZES. Also, Philadelphia Ranges, Hot-Air Furnaces, Portable Heaters, Low-down Grates, Fireboard Stoves, Bath Boilers, Stew-hole Plates, Boilers, Cooking Stoves, etc., wholesale and retail, by the manufacturers,

SHARPE & THOMSON,

11 25wfm6m No. 409 N. SECOND Street.

# NEWS SUMMARY.

### City Affairs.

—The steamboat Silver Star, plying between Fairmount and Manayunk, while returning to the Coates street landing, capsized when opposite Engel & Wolf's farm, about 6 o'clock yesterday afternoon. At the time it was crowded with passengers, among whom were a number of intoxicated roughs, who, to make the boat roll, began running from one side to the other, and finally succeeded in overturning it. The water at this spot is about four feet deep, and many of the male passengers jumped off and waded ashore, while the ladies and children were removed from their dangerous position in pleasure boats that were near at hand at the time of the accident. The steamer lies upon her side, and may, with comparatively little trouble, be righted. She was owned by Stephen T. Souder & Co.

—The following appointments have been made by Dr. W. Worthington, Appraiser of the Port of Philadelphia:—Examiner, George W. Hacker; Clerks, Ellis P. Phipps, E. E. Lewis, and John W. Dubree; Packers, S. N. Stackhouse, Joseph R. Souder, John S. Kern, George W. Kochersperger, Samuel Knowlton, Thomas A Newman, and John R. Scott; Assistant Sampler, Christopher Hildebrand; Messenger, John Benton; Janitor, James A. Drane; Laborer, Adolphus Buckheister.

—At a meeting of the Journeymen Carpenters, held on Saturday evening, at the hall Broad and Arch streets, after addresses by a number of persons prominent in the movement, it was resolved that the strike for $3·50 per day, commenced about a week ago, should be continued. Several of the employers commenced work this morning at the advanced rates.

—On Saturday afternoon Mr. Joseph L. Fortescue, a reporter of the *Ledger*, while quietly passing along Chesnut street, just below Fifth, was suddenly assailed by John Devine. Mr. Fortescue was struck violently in the face. Devine was immediately taken in custody, and after the charge had been preferred before Alderman Becker, he was bound over in $700 bail to answer.

—To-morrow evening, at the Academy of Music, the forty-fifth anniversary of the American Sunday School Union will be held. The exercises commence at a quarter before 8 o'clock, and throughout will be of an interesting character. A chorus of six hundred young ladies will sing, under the leadership of Colonel D. W. C. Moore.

### Domestic Affairs.

—George Gordon, a pioneer and prominent citizen of San Francisco, died on Saturday.

—Frederick Douglass, Jr., has been appointed a clerk by the City Recorder of Washington.

—Heavy rains prevailed last week in California, and much damage is anticipated to the crops.

—The Scranton miners held a meeting on Saturday, and voted 369 for and 408 against suspension.

—The steamship China, from Hong Kong, April 19, arrived at San Francisco on Thursday, bringing 310 passengers.

—General Sickles has received his commission as Minister to Spain, and will leave New York about the middle of June.

—Hon. Thomas R. Nelson, our new Minister to Mexico, will leave his home in Indiana to-day, for the Mexican capital.

—The Southern Presbyterian Assembly met at Mobile last Thursday. Rev. Dr. Robinson, of Kentucky, was elected Moderator.

—The Hudson River Railroad freight building, at Hudson, New York, was destroyed by fire yesterday. Loss, $10,000; insurance, $2000.

—Mrs. Harriet Balch Macomb, relict of the late Alexander Macomb, Major-General United States army, died at Washington, Friday night, in the 80th year of her age.

—Secretary Boutwell has not yet determined what to do with his surplus gold, but while he will sell two millions of coin this week, he will buy but one million of bonds.

—The Pacific Railroad has sufficient engines and cars to carry double the quantity of freight now offered. The road will not, however, be presented as entirely complete until August next.

—General Dodge, engineer of the Pacific Railroad, writes from Omaha that the road to Promontory Point is now being run on a time table not excelled by that of any line of the same length east of Omaha.

—Captain George Brown, United States Navy, who took out and delivered the ram Stonewall to the Japanese Government, arrived at Washington on Saturday, having come through on the first train over the Union Pacific Railroad from San Francisco.

### Foreign Affairs.

MARSEILLES, May 23.—The American schooner Angelica has been abandoned at sea. The crew have landed here.

HAVANA, May 23.—The United States steamer Arctic has arrived from Hayti. The Government has received no official despatches announcing the landing of filibusters on the island.

MADRID, May 23.—Topete has been appointed Minister of the Colonies *ad interim*. It is rumored that Prince Augustus, of Portugal, will be put forward as a candidate for the Spanish throne, and negotiations are on foot for his marriage to a daughter of the Duke of Montpensier.

LONDON, May 22.—The rejection of the treaty for the sale of the island of St. Thomas, by the United States Senate, causes much irritation at Copenhagen.

The difficulty with the Chinese Government, arising out of the persecution of Christians in the North, has been settled. The latest despatches from the British Legation at Pekin state that the Mandarin who countenanced the persecutions has been removed from office.

BERLIN, May 22.—Baron Von Gerolt, late Prussian Minister at Washington, arrived here to-day.

LONDON, May 22.—The *Times* of this morning has another editorial on the Alabama question, suggested by the recent speech of Mr. Foster. The *Times* says England has equal cause of complaint against America. Great Britain resisted the attempt to recognize the South, thereby inflicting sufferings on her own people, disobliging an ally, and, in fact, declared in favor of the North, and is now misunderstood and accused of hostility and selfishness. Sir Francis Head had communicated several additional official documents to prove that assistance was extended by America to the Canadian revolt in 1837, and asserts in his letter accompanying the document that Mr. Sumner's language applies to that case as well as to the case of the Alabama, but that the English Government never received or claimed indemnity.

HAVANA, May 23.—Information has been received here of the landing of three hundred filibusters near Gibara. There was an obstinate fight with the troops on the shore, in which the Spaniards captured two cannon and lost thirty-two men, and the insurgents had eight killed and wounded. The result is unknown. Fighting is reported near Trinidad and Cienfuegos, with heavy losses and appalling atrocities on both sides. Remedios is in a state of anarchy. The insurgents are ubiquitous in that jurisdiction, and small bands of Spaniards and Cubans are engaged in mutual murder and robbery.

SAN FRANCISCO, May 20.—Mazatlan advices to May 6 have been received. Despatches from General Parro announce the termination of the revolution in Sinaloa. The Government troops attacked the Pronunciados in the mountains and completely dispersed them, killing Palmeras and four subordinate chiefs, with others. Total killed, 15; prisoners, 57; Enfield rifles captured, 424; besides a large amount of other arms and munitions of war. General Corona was daily expected from Durango with reinforcements. Another uprising was expected, with General Pincide Vega as leader.

PARIS, May 23.—General Dix to-day had an audience with the Emperor, at which he introduced Minister Washburne as his successor, and took formal leave of his Majesty. Mr. Washburne then presented his credentials. The general elections for the Corps Legislatif commenced to-day. The voting in this city progresses quietly, and reports from all parts of the country show that tranquillity prevails. The French Derby took place to-day. The grand Prize of Paris was won by Count F. de La Grange's Consul, beating Sardaigne (second) and Fandour (third).

MADRID, May 22.—The Republican newspapers of this city assert that the recent vote of the Cortes has only deferred the scheme for a federal republic, and has not defeated it, and that a republic must come, sooner or later, for want of a monarch and the absence of unanimity on the part of the majority in the Cortes. Isabella has proposed to abdicate in favor of her son, the Prince of Asturias, against the advice of Gonzalez Bravo, her former Prime Minister, and others. In the Cortes yesterday article 34 of the National Constitution was adopted. Adelando Lopez de Ayala, Minister for the Colonies, has resigned.

LONDON, May 22.—The *Pall Mall Gazette*, an independent newspaper, has a leading article on the Alabama claims question. The writer says:—"Whatever England did in respect to the Americans, France did, and ten times more; for nothing but our refusal of her invitation to recognize the Southern Confederacy saved the North from a more trying and doubtful contest." The *Weekly Spectator* (Whig), published to-day, also discusses the question, and says "the truths told by Mr. Foster, an old and staunch friend of America, must teach the Americans how universal resistance would be if Mr. Sumner's demands were seriously pressed." One of the largest meetings ever assembled was held in Belfast, Ireland, to-day, to protest against the disestablishment of the Irish Church. It is estimated that nearly twenty thousand people were present.

News has been received direct from Cespedes, by Cubans in Washington, confirming fully the defeat of the Spanish forces in attempting to open the railroad from Nuevitas to Puerto Principe. The date and channel of receipt are kept private for prudential reasons. The loss of the Spaniards is set down at 1000 killed and wounded. The Cuban force is stated to have been 3500 men, under Quesada, entrenched on the road, and about the same as the Spanish.

The fighting was by far the severest which has taken place during the war. The battle was decided by the arrival of the Marquis of Santa Luca, with four thousand men, a large number of whom were mounted, but who, though poorly armed, made a desperate and successful charge on the flank of the Spaniards. Of five hundred colored troops, a little over four hundred shot their officers and went over to the Cubans, and the remainder, being neither with the insurgents or Spaniards, are supposed to have taken to the woods.

All the baggage, provisions, and ammunition of the Spaniards, carried in ten cars, and dragged on the rails by oxen, together with the dead and the chief part of the wounded, were abandoned to the Cubans, who, after the battle, advanced six miles to San Miguel, where they destroyed the barracks and quarters in sight of the retreating Spaniards. The loss of the Cubans is given at several hundred, but Cubans here ridicule the idea of its being equal to that of the enemy, who attacked entrenchments they did not carry. A vessel since returned to the United States had a few days before safely landed arms and ammunition. The Spanish General Latona is reported wounded, but whether in that action is not stated. Cespedes and the insurgents feel confident of success.

## OBITUARY.

### Commodore Charles Stewart McCauley,

Whose death at Washington, D. C., on May 21st, has been announced, was a native of Philadelphia, and entered the navy at the age of thirteen. He served in the war of 1812, and in 1839 was made Post Captain, the highest grade in the navy at that time. He commanded the Washington Navy Yard during the Mexican war, and the Pacific squadron from 1850 to 1854. His last sea command was that of the Home squadron in 1855, when he was sent to Cuba to arrange the difficulties existing between the United States Government and the authorities of the island. At the beginning of the late war he was in command of the Norfolk Navy Yard, when Commander Paulding was sent by Secretary Welles to destroy it. He was soon after placed on the retired list, in accordance with the provisions of the law of 1862 retiring officers after a certain number of years' active service.

### The Reformed Presbyterian Synod.

CEDARVILLE, Ohio, via Xenia, Ohio, May 22.—The Reformed Presbyterian Synod debated lengthily the basis of union with the United Presbyterian Church. Dr. Douglass declared that union or the disintegration of the Synod were the only alternatives. It was a question of life or death.

Rev. Mr. Wiley's motion to abandon the union proposition was lost by a vote of fourteen yeas to eighteen nays.

## MARINE TELEGRAPH.

*For additional Marine News see First Page.*

ALMANAC FOR PHILADELPHIA—THIS DAY.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| SUN RISES | 4 36 | MOON SETS | 4 14 |
| SUN SETS | 7 19 | HIGH WATER | 12 46 |

PHILADELPHIA BOARD OF TRADE.

HENRY WINSOR, GEORGE N. ALLEN, GEO. MORRISON COATES, } COMMITTEE OF THE MONTH.

MOVEMENTS OF OCEAN STEAMSHIPS.

FOR AMERICA.

| | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Leipzig | Southampton | Baltimore | May | 8 |
| Atalanta | London | New York | May | 8 |
| Kedar | Liverpool | New York | May | 11 |
| Malta | Liverpool | New York via Bos | May | 11 |
| N. American | Liverpool | Quebec | May | 11 |
| France | Liverpool | New York | May | 12 |
| Nebraska | Liverpool | New York | May | 12 |
| U. Kingdom | Glasgow | New York | May | 12 |
| City of Antwerp | Liverpool | New York | May | 13 |
| Hibernian | Liverpool | New York | May | 13 |
| Virginia | Liverpool | New York | May | 14 |
| Britannia | Glasgow | New York | May | 14 |
| Russia | Liverpool | New York | May | 15 |
| America | Bremen | New York | May | 15 |
| Allemannia | Havre | New York | May | 15 |

FOR EUROPE.

| | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Hammonia | New York | Hamburg | May | 25 |
| Etna | New York | Liverpool | May | 25 |
| Fulton | New York | Bremen | May | 26 |
| Colorado | New York | Liverpool | May | 26 |
| Australasian | New York | Liverpool | May | 26 |
| Dorian | New York | Glasgow | May | 26 |
| Samaria | New York | Liverpool | May | 27 |
| Cambria | New York | Glasgow | May | 29 |
| City of Antwerp | New York | Liverpool | May | 29 |
| St. Laurent | New York | Havre | May | 29 |
| C. of N. York | New York | Liverpool | June | 1 |
| Russia | New York | Liverpool | June | 2 |
| Nebraska | New York | Liverpool | June | 2 |
| City of Paris | New York | Liverpool | June | 5 |
| C. of Limerick | New York | Antwerp | June | 9 |
| C. of Baltimore | New York | Liverpool | June | 12 |
| Ville de Paris | New York | Havre | June | 12 |

COASTWISE, DOMESTIC, ETC.

| | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| South America | New York | Rio Janeiro | May | 24 |
| Prometheus | Philada | Charleston | May | 27 |
| Cleopatra | New York | Havana | May | 27 |
| Columbia | New York | Havana | May | 29 |
| Pioneer | Philada | Wilmington | June | 1 |

Mails are forwarded by every steamer in the regular lines. The steamers for or from Liverpool call at Queenstown, except the Canadian line, which call at Londonderry. The steamers for or from the Continent call at Southampton.

CLEARED YESTERDAY.

Steamship Commander, Brooks, New York, John F. Ohl.
Steamer James S. Green, Vance, Richmond and Norfolk, W. P. Clyde & Co.
Steamer New York, Jones, Washington and Alexandria, W. P. Clyde & Co.
Steamer R. Willing, Cundiff, Baltimore, A. Groves, Jr.
Br. barque Rothiemay, McDonald, Pictou, N. S., Workman & Co.
Brig Galatea, McKenzie, Pictou, E. A. Souder & Co.
Brig R. C. Wright, Walker, Barbados, S. L. Merchant & Co.
Brig Minnie Abbie, Harding, Boston, Warren & Gregg.
Brig Mechanic, Dyer, Cardenas, do.
Br. schr Waif, Densen, Bristol, E. L. Westergaard & Co.
Schr I. C. Hertz, Gray, Boston, L. Audenried & Co.
Tugs Hudson, Nichols, and Thos. Jefferson, Allen, for Baltimore, with a tow of barges, W. P. Clyde & Co.

ARRIVED YESTERDAY.

N. G. brig Friede, Timmerman, 34 days from Pernambuco, with sugar to order.
Br. brig Hunter, Smith, 16 days from Sheet Harbor, N. S., with laths to J. H. Atwood.
Schr James Martin, Baker, 5 days from Boston, with mdse. to Mershon & Cloud.
Schr Z. L. Adams, Robbins, from Boston, with mdse. to Mershon & Cloud.
Schr John H. Perry, Kelly, 5 days from New Bedford, with oil to G. A. & E. A. Landell.

ARRIVED SATURDAY.

Steamship Norfolk, Platt, 36 hours from Richmond via Norfolk, with mdse. to W. P. Clyde & Co.
Steamer G. H. Stout, Ford, from Washington and Alexandria, with mdse. to W. P. Clyde & Co.
Steamer M. Massey, Smith, 24 hours from New York, with mdse. to W. M. Baird & Co.
Steamer Chester, Jones, 24 hours from New York, with mdse. to W. P. Clyde & Co.
Brig Mary A. Davis, Wooster, 12 days from Cienfuegos, with sugar and molasses to S. & W. Welsh.
Schr Jacinto, Herriman, 20 days from Pensacola, with lumber to Patterson & Lippincott.
Schr Geo. Kilburn, Stanley, 32 days from Windsor, N. S., with plaster to J. R. Bazley & Co.
Schr Mary Ellen, Thomas, 4 days from Providence, in ballast to Knight & Sons.
Schr J. W. Hague, Brower, 6 days from Newbern, N. C., with lumber to Norcross & Sheets.
Schr Emma L. Porter, Sparks, from Wilmington, Del., in ballast to Knight & Sons.
Schr C. E. Jackson, Blackman, 5 days from Marblehead.
Schr Chief, Townsend, 2 days from Indian River, Del., with lumber to Collins & Co.
Tugs Thomas Jefferson, Allen, and Hudson, Nichols, from Baltimore, with a tow of barges to W. P. Clyde & Co.

*Special Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.*

HAVRE DE GRACE, May 24.—Tug Clyde left for Philadelphia last night at 10 o'clock, with the following boats:—
Rufus Wiley, with lumber to D. B. Taylor & Son.
Daniel Epdegraff, with lumber for Wilmington.
J. H. Hugg & Co., with lumber to Malone & Co.
John Cullen, with coal for Wilmington.
Laura and Ellie, with coal for Wilmington.
Wm. N. Carter, with lumber for Chester.
John Hetzell, with lumber to Craig & Blanchard.
Fannie and Emily, with lumber to Patterson & Lippincott.
Charles & Wells, with lumber to Taylor & Betts.
Elton, with lumber to D. B. Taylor & Son.
F. E. Hilsher, with lumber to Patterson & Lippincott.
Maggie and Jennie, with lumber to Parker, Trucks & Co.

*Correspondence of The Evening Telegraph.*

EASTON & McMAHON'S BULLETIN.
Main Office, No. 2 Centre Slip, N. Y.

SATURDAY, May 22.—Thirteen or fourteen Erie barges will leave in the tow this evening for Baltimore, light.
Barges C. H. Rowe, with straw, and Charles, with iron, for Philadelphia.
BALTIMORE BRANCH OFFICE.—Nine barges left this evening in tow of steamer W. Allison, as follows:—Cora Hunt, with Cumberland coal for Wilmington, Del.; J. B. Griffin, Hope, Luan, W. C. Gillespie, Joseph Burns, M. L. Wilcox, Lady Jane, and E. J. Vickery, all with coal, for New York.
L. S. C.

*Correspondence of the Philadelphia Exchange.*

LEWES, Del., May 22.—The following vessels were at the Breakwater on the 21st:—Brigs George S. Berry, from Philadelphia, for Bangor; and Chas. Henry, do. for Pictou, N. S. Several vessels have gone in to-day, whose names are unknown.
L. L. LYONS.

### MEMORANDA.

Steamship Roman, Baker, hence, at Boston 23d inst.
Barque J. McCarthy, McCarthy, sailed from Machias port 18th inst., for Buenos Ayres.
Brig Nigreta, Stowers, sailed from St. Thomas 4th inst., for Porto Rico, to load for a northern port at 50c.
Brig Philip Larrabee, Crowell, hence for Bath, at Portland 20th inst.
Brig Eliza McNeil, Small, cleared at New York 21st inst. for Cow Bay.
Brig John Anderson, Coulter, hence, at Demarara 24th ultimo.
Schr Nevada, Card, hence, at St. John, N. B., 18th inst.
Schr Robbie W. Dillon, Ludlam, hence, at Marblehead 19th inst.
Schr Sarah Bruen, Fisher, hence, at Wilmington, N. C., 20th inst.
Schr Elisha T. Smith, Harvey, hence, for Pawtucket, at Providence 21st inst.
Schrs Charles E. Smith, Hamm, for Philadelphia; Triumph, Chester, for do.; and Storm, Straub, for Trenton, N. J., sailed from Providence 21st inst.
Schr Mary Augusta, Lord, cleared at Calais 17th inst. for Philadelphia.
Schr Pilot's Bride, from Rockland for Philadelphia, at Holmes' Hole 20th inst., and sailed again next day.
Schrs Pedro A. Gras, Addie Ryson, Ann Hole, and James Satterthwaite, sailed from Holmes' Hole 20th inst. A. M.
Schrs S. & M. D. Scull, and Mary D. Haskell, sailed from Holmes' Hole 20th inst., P. M.
Schrs Ephraim and Anna, and Sidney Price, sailed from Holmes' Hole A. M. 21st inst.
Schr John H. Perry, Kelley, from New Bedford for Philadelphia, at New London 20th inst.
Schrs Reading Railroad No. 42, Rodan, and Belle Seaman, Seaman, hence at Norwich 20th inst.
Schrs George Nevinger, Smith, hence, and J. B. Austin, from Boston, at Alexandria 20th inst.

### NOTICE TO MARINERS.

A serious obstruction to the entrance to Key West by the main channel now exists. The hull of a sunken vessel fast to the bottom, lies between the buoys marking the channel between the Triangle Shoals.

SACO, Me., May 19.—The wall at the mouth of the river, in the vicinity of the bar, now reaches in length three-fourths of a mile, and has required fifty thousand tons of rock to construct it. The channel at the mouth of the river, which was formerly uncertain and circuitous, is now well defined and deeper. Vessels which draw twelve and thirteen feet of water enter the mouth of the river easily, when formerly it was not safe for vessels drawing ten feet. Vessels loaded with coal now pass up the river for the wharves, which was impossible a few years ago. A further improved condition of this point is anticipated. Congress made an appropriation last winter of $25,000 to complete the work.


MUSIC STORES.

LOUIS MEYER
Respectfully informs the public that he has opened his
NEW MUSIC STORE,
No. 1413 CHESNUT STREET,
(Opposite Homer, Colladay & Co.'s dry goods palace), with a choice stock of American and foreign sheet music, pianos, etc. Agency for the world-renowned Munich photographs of the Goethe and Schiller galleries, by Kaulbach and other celebrated artists.
Also, constantly on hand, a complete stock of Leypoldt & Holt's books, Tauchnitz edition of British authors, Didot's edition of the French Classics, etc.
Just received.—Photographs of the celebrated new cartoon, called "Heroes of Music of Italy, France, and England," contains 88 life-like portraits, three sizes, at $12, $4, and $1.
4 28 wfm 1m

ICE CREAM AND WATER ICE.

THE NEAPOLITAN
ICE CREAM AND WATER ICES.
THE PUREST AND BEST IN THE WORLD.
This celebrated Brick Ice Cream and Water Ice can be carried in a paper to any part of the city, as you would candy. Fifteen or twenty different kinds of them are kept constantly on hand, and ONE HUNDRED DIFFERENT FLAVORS can be made to order for those who desire to have something never before seen in the United States, and superior to any Ice Cream made in Europe.
Principal Depot—No. 1334 WALNUT Street.
Branch Store—No. 1020 SPRING GARDEN Street.
5 1 F. J. ALLEGRETTI.

LUMBER.

1869 SPRUCE JOIST. SPRUCE JOIST. HEMLOCK. HEMLOCK. 1869
1869 SEASONED CLEAR PINE. SEASONED CLEAR PINE. CHOICE PATTERN PINE. SPANISH CEDAR, FOR PATTERNS. RED CEDAR. 1869
1869 FLORIDA FLOORING. FLORIDA FLOORING. CAROLINA FLOORING. VIRGINIA FLOORING. DELAWARE FLOORING. ASH FLOORING. WALNUT FLOORING. FLORIDA STEP BOARDS. RAIL PLANK. 1869
1869 WALNUT BDS. AND PLANK. WALNUT BDS. AND PLANK. WALNUT BOARDS. WALNET PLANK. 1869
1869 UNDERTAKERS' LUMBER. UNDERTAKERS' LUMBER. RED CEDAR. WALNUT AND PINE. 1869
1869 SEASONED POPLAR. SEASONED CHERRY. ASH. WHITE OAK PLANK AND BOARDS. HICKORY. 1869
1869 CIGAR BOX MAKERS' CIGAR BOX MAKERS' SPANISH CEDAR BOX BOARDS, FOR SALE LOW. 1869
1869 CAROLINA SCANTLING. CAROLINA H. T. SILLS. NORWAY SCANTLING. 1869
1869 CEDAR SHINGLES. CYPRESS SHINGLES. 1869
MAULE, BROTHER & CO.,
11 No. 2500 SOUTH Street.

ESLER & BROTHER'S
U. S. BUILDERS' MILL,
Nos. 24, 26 and 28 S. FIFTEENTH St.
We offer this season to the trade a larger and more superior stock of
Wood Mouldings, Brackets, Balusters, Newell Posts, Etc.
The stock is made from a careful selection of Michigan Lumber, from the mills direct, and we invite builders and contractors to examine it before purchasing elsewhere.
Turning and Scroll Work in all its varieties. 5 6 2m

LUMBER UNDER COVER.
ALWAYS DRY.
WATSON & GILLINGHAM,
3 29 No. 924 RICHMOND Street.

PANEL PLANK ALL THICKNESSES.
1 COMMON PLANK, ALL THICKNESSES.
1 COMMON BOARDS.
1 and 2 SIDE FENCE BOARDS.
WHITE PINE FLOORING BOARDS.
YELLOW AND SAP PINE FLOORINGS, 1¼ and 4¼.
SPRUCE JOIST, ALL SIZES.
HEMLOCK JOIST, ALL SIZES.
PLASTERING LATH A SPECIALTY.
Together with a general assortment of Building Lumber for sale low for cash.
T. W. SMALTZ,
3 25 6m FIFTEENTH and STILES Streets

BOARDING.

AT NO. 1121 GIRARD STREET MAY BE obtained furnished and unfurnished rooms for lodging. Board also, if desired. 2 1 tf

STEAM PASTE MANUFACTORY, No. 10 FETTER LANE.—Paper-box Makers, Book-binders, Trunk-makers, Paper-hangers, and all who use PASTE, will find this made by Steam, without lumps, more adhesive and far better and cheaper than can be made in the ordinary way 20 1m*

DRY GOODS.

MATERIALS FOR SUITS,
In Stripes and Grey Mixtures.
THE LARGEST ASSORTMENT ON THIS MARKET.
RICKEY, SHARP & CO.,
NO. 727 CHESNUT STREET.

SILKS! SILKS!
In Stripes, Checks and Shots,
IN GREAT VARIETY.
RICKEY, SHARP & CO.,
NO. 727 CHESNUT STREET.

LINEN POPLINETTS,
NEW AND DESIRABLE ARTICLE
At 37½c. per yard.
RICKEY, SHARP & CO.,
No. 727 CHESNUT Street.

JAPANESE SILKS
AND
POPLINETTES,
A FULL ASSORTMENT.
RICKEY, SHARP & CO.,
NO. 727 CHESNUT STREET.

LACE POINTS,
IN NEW AND BEAUTIFUL DESIGNS.
RICKEY, SHARP & CO.,
NO. 727 CHESNUT STREET,
4 9 tfrp PHILADELPHIA.

SUMMER RESORTS.

CAMDEN AND ATLANTIC RAILROAD.

NOTICE.
THE SUNDAY MAIL TRAIN
Advertised to Run on the 23d Inst.
Has Been Postponed
UNTIL JUNE 6.
D. H. MUNDY,
5 17 AGENT.

SUMMER RESORTS
ON THE LINE OF
PHILADELPHIA AND READING RAILROAD AND BRANCHES.

*MANSION HOUSE, MOUNT CARBON,*
Mrs. Caroline Wunder, Pottsville P. O., Schuylkill county.
*TUSCARORA HOTEL,*
Mrs. M. L. Miller, Tuscarora P. O., Schuylkill county.
*MANSION HOUSE,*
W. F. Smith, Mahanoy City P. O., Schuylkill county.
*MOUNT CARMEL HOUSE,*
Charles Culp, Mount Carmel P. O., Northumberland co.
*WHITE HOUSE,*
E. A. Moss, Reading P. O.
*ANDALUSIA,*
Henry Weaver, Reading P. O.
*LITITZ SPRINGS HOTEL,*
Dr. A. Smith, Wernersville P. O., Berks county.
*COLD SPRINGS HOTEL, LEBANON COUNTY,*
William Lerch, Pine Grove P. O., Schuylkill county.
*BOYERTOWN SEMINARY,*
F. S. Stauffer, Boyertown P. O., Berks county.
*LITIZ SPRINGS,*
George F. Greider, Litiz P. O., Lancaster county.
*EPHRATA SPRINGS,*
John Frederick, Ephrata P. O., Lancaster county.
*PERKIOMEN BRIDGE HOTEL,*
Davis Longaker, Freeland P. O., Montgomery county.
*PROSPECT TERRACE,*
Dr. James Palmer, Freeland P. O., Montgomery county.
*SPRING MILL HEIGHTS,*
Jacob H. Breish, Conshohocken P. O., Montgomery co.
*DOUTY HOUSE,*
Theodore Howell, Shamokin, Northumberland co. 15 4 2mrp

EPHRATA MOUNTAIN SPRINGS,
LANCASTER COUNTY, PA.
This popular and well-known SUMMER RESORT will be opened for the reception of guests on the 15th of June, under the auspices of J. W. FREDERICK, the former proprietor.
The entire establishment has been renovated and refitted with new and elegant furniture. 4 27 2m

ICE COMPANIES.

ICE! ICE! ICE! ICE! ICE!
Ice! Ice! Ice! Ice! Ice! Ice! Ice!
OFFICE OF THE
KNICKERBOCKER ICE CO.,
No. 435 WALNUT St., Philadelphia.
Established 1832. Incorporated 1864.
Wholesale and Retail Dealers and Shippers of
EASTERN ICE.
THOMAS E. CAHILL, President.
E. P. KERSHOW, Vice-President.
A. HUNT, Treasurer.
E. H. CORNELL, Secretary.
T. A. HENDRY, Superintendent.
ICE delivered daily in all parts of the consolidated city West Philadelphia, Mantua, Richmond, Bridesburg, Tioga and Germantown. Prices for families, offices, etc., for 1869:
8 lbs. daily.....60 cents per week.
12 " " .....75 " "
16 " " .....90 " "
20 " " .....$1 05 " "
Large consumers at wholesale prices. Orders sent to the Office, or any of the following Depots, will receive prompt attention:—
NORTH PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD AND MASTER STREET,
WILLOW STREET WHARF, Delaware Avenue,
RIDGE ROAD AND WILLOW STREET,
TWENTY-SECOND AND HAMILTON STREET,
NINTH STREET AND WASHINGTON AVENUE, and
PINE STREET WHARF, Schuylkill. 5 3 1mrp

Ice! Ice! Ice! Ice! Ice! Ice
HOT OR COLD!
WARM WEATHER! GOOD ICE!!
SUPPLIED BY THE
CARPENTER ICE COMPANY,
No. 717 WILLOW St., Philada.
EASTERN ICE exclusively at market rates.
Large trade supplied on fair terms.
CHAS. L. CARPENTER,
JOHN GLENDENING,
JOS. M. TRUMAN, Jr.,
JOHN R. CARPENTER, } Proprietors.
5 15 1m

DR. F. GIRARD, VETERINARY SURGEON, treats all diseases of horses and cattle, and all surgical operations, with efficient accommodations for horses, at his Infirmary No. 990 MARSHALL Street above Poplar. 1 16

THE ADAMS EXPRESS COMPANY, OFFICE No. 320 CHESNUT Street, forwards Parcels, Packages, Merchandise, Bank Notes, and Specie, either by its own lines or in connection with other Express Companies, to all the principal towns and cities in the United States.
JOHN BINGHAM,
2 3 Superintendent.

SHIPPING.

CHARLESTON, S. C.
THE SOUTH AND SOUTHWEST
FAST FREIGHT LINE,
EVERY THURSDAY.
The Steamships PROMETHEUS, Captain Gray, J. W. EVERMAN, Captain Vance,
WILL FORM A REGULAR WEEKLY LINE.
The steamship PROMETHEUS will sail on THURSDAY, May 27, at 4 P. M.
Through bills of lading given in connection with S. C. R. R. to points in the South and Southwest.
Insurance at lowest rates. Rates of freight as low as by any other route. For freight, apply to
E. A. SOUDER & CO.,
2 22 tf DOCH STREET WHARF.

ONLY DIRECT LINE TO FRANCE
THE GENERAL TRANSATLANTIC COMPANY'S MAIL STEAMSHIPS BETWEEN NEW YORK AND HAVRE, CALLING AT BREST.
The splendid new vessels on this favorite route for the Continent will sail from Pier No. 50 North river, as follows:—

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| PEREIRE | Duchesne | Saturday, May 1 | |
| LAFAYETTE | Rousseau | Saturday, May 15 | |
| ST. LAURENT | Lemarie | Saturday, May 29 | |
| VILLE DE PARIS | Surmont | Saturday, June 12 | |

PRICE OF PASSAGE
in gold (including wine).
TO BREST OR HAVRE.
First Cabin.....$140 Second Cabin.....$85
TO PARIS.
(Including railway tickets, furnished on board.)
First Cabin.....$145 Second Cabin.....$85
These steamers do not carry steerage passengers.
Medical attendance free of charge.
American travellers going to or returning from the continent of Europe, by taking the steamers of this line avoid unnecessary risks from transit by English railways and crossing the channel, besides saving time, trouble, and expense.
GEORGE MACKENZIE, Agent,
No. 58 BROADWAY, New York.
For passage in Philadelphia, apply at Adams' Express Company, to
H. L. LEAF,
1 2 tf No. 320 CHESNUT Street.

PHILADELPHIA, RICHMOND, AND NORFOLK STEAMSHIP LINE.
FREIGHT AIR LINE TO THE SOUTH AND WEST,
EVERY SATURDAY,
At 9 noon, from FIRST WHARF above MARKET Street.
THROUGH RATES to all points in North and South Carolina, via Seaboard Air Line Railroad, connecting at Portsmouth and to Lynchburg, Va., Tennessee, and the West, via Virginia and Tennessee Air Line and Richmond and Danville Railroad.
Freight HANDLED BUT ONCE, and taken at LOWER RATES THAN ANY OTHER LINE.
The regularity, safety, and cheapness of this route commend it to the public as the most desirable medium for carrying every description of freight.
No charge for commission, drayage, or any expense of transfer.
Steamships insured at the lowest rates.
Freight received daily.
WILLIAM P. CLYDE & CO.,
No. 12 S. WHARVES and Pier 1 N. WHARVES.
W. P. PORTER, Agent at Richmond and City Point.
T. P. CROWELL & CO., Agents at Norfolk. 6 1½

LORILLARD'S STEAMSHIP LINE FOR
NEW YORK.
Sailing Tuesdays, Thursdays, and Saturdays.
REDUCTION OF RATES.
Spring rates, commencing March 15.
Sailing Tuesdays, Thursdays, and Saturdays. On and after 15th of March freight by this line will be taken at 12 cents per 100 pounds, 4 cents per foot, or 1 cent per gallon, ship's option. Advance charges cashed at office on Pier. Freight received at all times on covered wharf.
JOHN F. OHL,
2 26 tf Pier 19 North Wharves.
N. B. Extra rates on small packages iron, metals, etc.

NEW EXPRESS LINE TO Alexandria, Georgetown, and Washington, D. C., via Chesapeake and Delaware Canal, with connections at Alexandria from the most direct route for Lynchburg, Bristol, Knoxville, Nashville, Dalton, and the Southwest.
Steamers leave regularly every Saturday at noon from the first wharf above Market street.
Freight received daily.
WILLIAM P. CLYDE & CO.,
No. 14 North and South Wharves.
HYDE & TYLER, Agents, at Georgetown; M. ELDRIDGE & CO., Agents at Alexandria. 6 1½

FOR LIVERPOOL AND QUEENSTOWN. Inman Line of Mail Steamers are appointed to sail as follows:—
City of Antwerp, Saturday, May 29, at 9 A. M.
City of New York, via Halifax, Tuesday, June 1, at 11 A. M.
City of Paris, Saturday, June 5, at 1 P. M.
City of Baltimore, Saturday, June 12, at 1 P. M.
City of Boston, via Halifax, Tuesday, June 15, at 11 A. M.
And each succeeding Saturday and alternate Tuesday, from Pier 45, North River.
RATES OF PASSAGE.
BY THE MAIL STEAMER SAILING EVERY SATURDAY.
Payable in Gold. Payable in Currency.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| FIRST CABIN | $100 | STEERAGE | $35 |
| To London | 105 | To London | 40 |
| To Paris | 115 | To Paris | 47 |

PASSAGE BY THE TUESDAY STEAMER, VIA HALIFAX.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| FIRST CABIN. | | STEERAGE. | |
| Payable in Gold. | | Payable in Currency. | |
| Liverpool | $80 | Liverpool | $30 |
| Halifax | 20 | Halifax | 15 |
| St. John's, N. F., by Branch Steamer | 45 | St. John's, N. F., by Branch Steamer | 30 |

Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Hamburg, Bremen, etc., at reduced rates.
Tickets can be bought here at moderate rates by persons wishing to send for their friends.
For further information apply at the Company's Offices, JOHN G. DALE, Agent, No. 15, BROADWAY, N. Y. or to O'DONNELL & FAUCK, Agents,
4 5 No. 411 CHESNUT Street, Philadelphia.

NOTICE.—FOR NEW YORK, VIA DELAWARE AND RARITAN CANAL, EXPRESS STEAMBOAT COMPANY.
The CHEAPEST and QUICKEST water communication between Philadelphia and New York.
Steamers leave daily from first wharf below Market street, Philadelphia, and foot of Wall street, New York.
Goods forwarded by all the lines running out of New York, North, East, and West, free of commission.
Freight received and forwarded on accommodating terms.
WILLIAM P. CLYDE & CO., Agents,
No. 12 S. DELAWARE Avenue, Philadelphia.
JAMES HAND, Agent,
3 26 No. 119 WALL Street, New York.

NOTICE.—FOR NEW YORK, via Delaware and Raritan Canal, SWIFTSURE TRANSPORTATION COMPANY, DESPATCH AND SWIFTSURE LINE.
The business by these lines will be resumed on and after the 8th of March. For Freights, which will be taken on accommodating terms, apply to
W. M. BAIRD & CO.,
3 26 No. 132 South Wharves.

GROCERIES AND PROVISIONS.

MICHAEL MEAGHER & CO.,
No. 223 South SIXTEENTH Street,
Wholesale and Retail Dealers in
PROVISIONS,
OYSTERS, AND SAND CLAMS,
FOR FAMILY USE
TERRAPINS $16 PER DOZEN. 3½

CARPENTERS AND BUILDERS.

GEORGE PLOWMAN,
CARPENTER AND BUILDER,
No. 134 DOCK Street, Philadelphia

CORN EXCHANGE
BAG MANUFACTORY,
JOHN T. BAILEY,
N. E. corner of MAR

# Evening Telegraph

PUBLISHED EVERY AFTERNOON
(SUNDAYS EXCEPTED),
AT THE EVENING TELEGRAPH BUILDING,
NO. 108 S. THIRD STREET,
PHILADELPHIA.

*The Price is three cents per copy (double sheet); or eighteen cents per week, payable to the carrier by whom served. The subscription price by mail is Nine Dollars per annum, or One Dollar and Fifty Cents for two months, invariably in advance for the time ordered.*


MONDAY, MAY 24, 1869.

## *THE HAGGERTY CASE.*

The Haggerty case, in its various phases, continues to occupy a large share of the attention of the criminal courts of this city and of the public. The time spent in its consideration, however, will prove eminently useful to the community if the final result demonstrates that the people are not powerless in their own courts. Haggerty is a fair representative of a gang of outlaws who have too long set justice at defiance. They perpetrate whatever crimes they please, from petty larceny to the most daring burglaries, and from simple assault and battery up to murder, and then adopt a variety of devices to avoid punishment. They resort, in the first instance, to the primitive plan of murderously assaulting any policeman who dares to arrest them. This is the common practice of desperate scoundrels in rude and wild communities, where officers of justice are scarce and sympathizers with dashing rascals comparatively abundant. But it is marvellous that it should be so often attempted in a city which is not only inhabited by many hundreds of thousands of peace and order loving citizens, but constantly patrolled by a large force of policemen maintained at a heavy expense. Let us no longer wonder at the inability of the National Government to hold in check, with a handful of troops, bloodthirsty savages who roam over plains thousands of miles in extent, if, in a great centre of civilization, a handful of desperadoes can hold a thousand policemen at bay, and plunder, assault, and murder with impunity. The attempt to kill policemen deserves of itself the most condign punishment, and the New York judge who recently committed a criminal of this grade to a life-long term of imprisonment had a just conception of the nature of this crime. Haggerty, arrested at last, in spite of repeated assaults upon policemen, first seeks bail, and although a large sum is fixed, his serviceable friends find a man of property willing to become responsible for his appearance. At the proper period for trial, however, the criminal does not appear. Meanwhile measures are taken to forfeit his bail, and as it is evident that the usual tactics will not avail in this case, the most important witnesses are tampered with, sent out of the way, and now Haggerty and his bail, through their attorneys, are pleading for a speedy trial and a release of the bail-goer from his obligations!

The arts of shyster lawyers and the devices of bullying rowdies have been so freely and notoriously used to defeat justice of her dues, that this has become a representative case, and the public warmly approve the efforts of the District Attorney and the Judges to prevent Haggerty and his ilk from giving a new proof that they are above and beyond the reach of law, and that peace, property, and life in Philadelphia are at the mercy of these tigers in human shape. The public has become heartily disgusted with the combination of the lowest and most questionable species of legal acumen and open violence which secures the immunity of notorious criminals from punishment, by defying policemen, by terrifying, abducting, or bribing witnesses, by manufactured testimony or downright perjury, by professional bail-goers, by packing juries, or by the most discreditable legal devices and the most shameful perversions of the forms of justice. It is time that the practice of resorting to crimes even worse than the original offenses to avert punishment should be stopped, and we hope that in the Haggerty case the Judges will show no mercy to the criminal or courtesy to his counsel. The criminal lawyers who have acquired the reputation of being able to shield violators of the law of every grade from punishment, in spite of the positive proof of their guilt, should be closely watched in the courts of justice, and confined by the strictest rules. No country in the world affords so fertile a field for their perverted and dangerous ingenuity as the United States, and courts and juries should ever bear in mind that they ought to be merciful to the community as well as to the cunning rogues who plead pitifully for leniency when they are in the dock, but who use liberty only to invade the rights of their fellow-men. *The criminal lawyers of the day are doing nearly as much harm as the criminals.* The professional successes upon which they plume themselves act as powerful incentives to crime, and the fees they receive for sharp practice are construed by thieves and murderers to be the price of indulgences for the worst offenses in the calendar. Whatever can be done to punish the desperadoes of the Haggerty stamp, to mulct bail-goers who assist abandoned rogues to escape, to crush rowdyism, to prevent the abduction or terrorism of witnesses, and to have shyster lawyers shorn of their power, should be done; and the lesson should never go forth that the community can be rendered powerless in its own courts by the arts of pettifoggers conjoined with criminal intrigues.

## *WHISKY AND WAR.*

In the prosecution of one of the most gigantic and expensive contests of modern times, the Government of the United States became burdened with a public debt which, at the date of the last monthly statement, May 1st, aggregated $2,518,797,391. In the prosecution of similar contests during the past half century, the British Government has achieved even a greater blessing of this character, which, at the date of the last statement before us, amounted to £777,497,804, or $3,642,089,371. The accumulation of such oppressive burdens are among the disasters which befall any nation which, through necessity or otherwise, resorts to the sword to vindicate its real or imaginary rights, or to avenge its real or imaginary wrongs. Great Britain professes to regard its public debt as a blessing in disguise, and makes no pretensions of attempting to materially diminish the principal, this decrease averaging only about $20,000,000 during the past five years. The United States, on the contrary, regards its public debt as one of the most grievous calamities which the Rebellion inflicted upon the country; and although the aggregate amount has necessarily remained almost stationary since the 1st of July, 1865, there pervades the entire country a sentiment which demands the entire liquidation of the principal at as early a day as is possible—an achievement which we are permitted to anticipate when we glance at our vast undeveloped resources and the rapid increase of our population.

The figures representing the aggregates of the public debts of the two nations are so large that they are almost beyond the comprehension of the finite mind. How startling, then, is the announcement that if the people of this country were to give up whisky-drinking for less than twenty-one months, and devote the money which they employ to drown out their wits to the liquidation of the debt, the entire principal would be obliterated from the books of the Treasury; while, if the people of Great Britain were to resort to a similar abstinence for a period of about seven years, a like result could be achieved in that country! According to the report of the Hon. David A. Wells, the Special Commissioner of Revenue, the official and sworn returns of the retail liquor dealers of the United States show that the value of the liquors retailed by them over their counters, during the past year, and drunk when sold, was as follows in each of the States:—

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| New York | $246,617,520 | Vermont | $6,786,065 |
| Pennsylvania | 152,663,495 | Kansas | 8,503,856 |
| Illinois | 119,933,945 | Louisiana | 48,021,730 |
| Ohio | 151,734,575 | Tennessee | 20,233,638 |
| Massachusetts | 27,979,578 | Georgia | 25,328,465 |
| Maryland | 40,561,620 | Virginia | 26,152,905 |
| Missouri | 54,627,855 | Alabama | 23,025,385 |
| Indiana | 51,418,890 | Texas | 21,751,250 |
| California | 59,924,090 | South Carolina | 10,610,625 |
| Kentucky | 50,223,115 | North Carolina | 13,224,340 |
| Wisconsin | 43,818,845 | West Virginia | 8 806,235 |
| Michigan | 52,784,170 | Arkansas | 7,858,320 |
| Iowa | 35,582,695 | Delaware | 3,770,355 |
| Connecticut | 35,001,230 | Mississippi | 4,493,305 |
| New Jersey | 42,468,740 | Oregon | 4,261,240 |
| Maine | 8,257,915 | Nevada | 4,838,735 |
| Rhode Island | 10,234,240 | Nebraska | 3,290,515 |
| N. Hampshire | 12,629,175 | Colorado | 3,745,215 |
| Minnesota | 14,394,970 | The Territories | 14,169,400 |
| Dist. Columbia | 10,376,450 | | |
| Total | | | $1,483,491,935 |

Here is a total of nearly fifteen hundred millions of dollars' worth of liquor drunk at the counter in bar-rooms alone during a single year, making a monthly average of $123,624,322, and, estimating the present population of the country at 35,000,000, an average of $42·39 per year for every man, woman, and child in the United States. According to recently published statistics, the money actually spent for liquors in the United Kingdom during the year 1868 amounted to £102,886,280, or $497,969,595, which gives a monthly average of $41,497,466, and a *per capita* average of $17·78. We are inclined to doubt the completeness of these statistics, since the contrast presented when they are compared with those of this country is almost too startling for belief. But it must be remembered that the average wealth of the people of Great Britain and Ireland is far below that of this country, and that the lower classes are consequently obliged to drink a cheaper quality of liquors, the actual quantity, in liquid measurement, being probably quite equal to that consumed in this country, in proportion to the population.

An able English statistician, in commenting on these latter figures, estimates that the annual loss of wealth, in the shape of external riches measurable in money, to the United Kingdom by the consumption of intoxicating drinks amounts to £228,886,280, or $1,107,809,595, which in about three years would obliterate the public debt of the country. He arrives at this result by estimating the yearly loss of wealth involved in the manufacture and distribution of liquors at £53,000,000, and the expenses to which the State is subjected by the crime and pauperism produced by its consumption at £73,000,000, which, added to the amount of the yearly sales, makes up the total of £228,886,280. These calculations are certainly within the bounds of reason, and the principle on which they are based can be applied to the United States with equal force. The articles and manual labor entering into the manufacture of liquors are certainly worth fifty per cent. of the retail price, which would give $750,000,000 worth of the various kinds of grains used for distillation, grapes, potatoes, molasses, and hops, together with the actual value to the country of the manual labor, if diverted into other channels. The burdens to which the community is subjected in the punishment of criminals who are incited to a violation of the laws by the inspiration of strong drink, the cost of maintaining drinking paupers and beggars at public and private expense, and the actual loss to the country involved in the idleness of the criminal and pauper elements of the population through habits of intoxication, swell the total annual loss of the country at the expense of spirituous liquors to full $3,000,000,000, or about $500,000,000 above the aggregate of the national debt! This is what whisky does for the world, and yet the world goes on drinking, and while human nature remains as it is, will go on drinking until the end of time, unless it should succeed in drinking itself to death before the Archangel proclaims the day of judgment.

---

The Anti-Ritualists of Illinois are making a bold and determined effort to counteract the teachings and practices of the religious pantomimists. A call for a convention has been issued, and on June 16th the representatives of the clergy and laity of the Protestant Episcopal Church of all sections of the country who are opposed to the *unprotestantizing* of the Church will assemble in Chicago to deliberate upon the subject. The circular of invitation contains the following sharp thrust at the ritualistic party:—

"A powerful party dominant in the councils of our Church, and fixing its *status* and character in the public esteem, is not only devoid of sympathy with the Protestant spirit of the age, but in many cases hostile to its aims, principles and institutions."

The call for this convention originated in a formal argumentative protest against the ritualistic practices, which bears the signatures of many of the most prominent Episcopal clergymen of Illinois. Their action in this matter was doubtless induced by the leaning of Bishop Whitehouse, of the diocese of Illinois, towards the ritualistic school, as evidenced in his last convention address, an extract from which is published, in connection with effusions from other prominent advocates of the new-fangled notions, to show the tendency of their doctrines and practices. The convention which is to meet in Chicago will doubtless be well attended, and its assembling will mark an important epoch in the history of the Protestant Episcopal Church of this country.

---

Delaware, still sublimely indifferent to the reproachful gaze of the nation, again bowed down before her shrine on Saturday. A man who was convicted of an attempt to commit an outrageous offense against humanity and decency, but who was, nevertheless, acknowledged to be of weak mind, expiated his transgression by standing one hour in the pillory, and receiving thirty lashes upon his bare back, in addition to an imprisonment of two years and the payment of a fine of $500. Confinement in a lunatic asylum would unquestionably be the proper disposition of his case; but Delaware is nothing if not economical, and hence lets the culprit off with a comparatively trifling term of imprisonment, just about long enough in duration to run up an expense equal to the amount of his fine.

---

At eight o'clock this morning the members of the Old and New School Presbyterian Assemblies, now in session in New York city, met together to engage in a joint prayer-meeting. This is a good augury, and will inspire the friends of a union between the two branches of the Church with a well-founded hope.

## THE FINE ARTS.

### Art Education.

At the banquet given a few weeks ago to the Rev. William C. Cattell, D. D., the accomplished President of Lafayette College, previous to his departure for Europe, the venerable Dr. Samuel D. Gross, when called upon to respond to a toast in behalf of the medical profession, suggested an idea of so much importance, and urged it with so much eloquence, that it ought not to be allowed to rest alone with the comparatively few gentlemen who were present on the occasion, a very large majority of whom, it is safe to say, did not understand or appreciate the suggestion at its full value. Dr. Gross insisted that certainly in no collegiate institution in this country, and perhaps in none in Europe, was there a chair of Æsthetics, and then in a brief but pointed address, he urged with great force the importance of art education, its humanizing, civilizing, and elevating influences. A study of art, he contended, was as important in its way as the study of literature and science, and these different branches of learning should be made to combine in one educational institution, not only to fit the student for the daily work of life, but, by cultivating a taste for the beautiful, to refine and purify his imagination, discipline his faculties, and by a critical and exhaustive study of the principles of beauty, as illustrated in nature and in art, to lead him up to a higher appreciation of the ways of the Creator as made manifest in His works. The fine arts, as represented by the comprehensive term æsthetics, should be studied in our colleges in the same manner that literature is, and the one should be made to interpret and illustrate the other. We believe that we have stated correctly the substance of the argument advanced by Dr. Gross, and as the idea is pregnant, and of the first value, we hope that the esteemed Professor of Surgery at the Jefferson Medical College may be induced to give the public the benefit of a fuller expression of it.

It is an indisputable fact that art culture in the United States is far, very far, behind literature, science, and other branches. One great reason for this is that art is not taught in our schools, that we have no professorships of æsthetics, and that we have no art schools and permanent galleries that will teach the public what genuine, refined, and noble art really is. In Europe regularly and efficiently organized academies and the great public galleries form the centres of art culture, and to a certain extent at least, correct the deficiencies caused by the absence of special instruction in the colleges and universities. In this country we have no such appliances; and while we have advanced with rapid strides in other directions, we lag behind in art matters. It is certainly time for us to be stirring ourselves and making some earnest efforts in the way of art education, and all the discussion that has taken place about the deficiencies of the fossilized concern in our midst which professes to represent the cause of art education would be valueless if it had no higher aim than to encourage a quarrel between certain very worthy gentlemen and the artists of our city, or if it does not lead to some decided movement being made towards giving us a live Academy of the Fine Arts, that will compel the artists to come into its fold, and with which none of them can afford to quarrel.

The quarrel between the Academy and the artists, the squabbles about the hanging of pictures and the holding of art auctions in the Academy building, although they are all items in the list of charges against the institution, are in reality of very secondary importance, which should in no case be allowed to overshadow the main question of art education.

Within the last twenty years there has been an awakening in England on the subject of the immense importance of art education, considered merely from a commercial and industrial point of view. It was found impossible to compete with other countries, and particularly with France, in any of the lines of manufacture in which the arts of design were called in to aid in beautifying the labor of the artisan, and it was a question between the establishment of art schools and the depreciation in value of a large number of manufactured articles.

The result was that art schools were established, and are now being carried on with success in all the cities, towns, and villages of any importance, with the aid and under the auspices of the government; and something of the same kind must be done in the United States, unless we expect to be dependent on Europe for everything that is elegant and beautiful in the way of textile fabrics, and the thousand and one articles that are used to adorn our households. The School of Design for Women in this city is a beginning in the proper direction; but it is a mere beginning, and although we believe it to be an excellent institution of its kind—it is under the superintendence of a practical and highly-educated designer, by-the-way—its field of operation is necessarily limited, and even in that sphere its means are too small to allow it to do all that its conductors desire.

What we need in Philadelphia, and what we must have, if we expect to see a well-trained race of American artists, and an educated public capable of appreciating their works, is a properly organized and properly conducted Academy of Fine Arts. The present institution designated by that name is simply a stumbling block and a rock of offense. As long as it is carried on under the existing system of management it will be practically worthless as a school of art, whether to the artists or the public, and it stands in the way of something better. The matter has come to such a pass, however, that if something is not done to reorganize and regenerate the Academy of Fine Arts, a persistent effort will be made to supply its place with an institution that will carry on the work in a proper manner.

The *North American*, in a very odd article published on Saturday in reply to what appeared in The Telegraph about ten days ago on the subject of "Art Patronage," when we alluded to the young sculptor, Harnisch, and his inability to find a purchaser for his statue, makes some statements which will illustrate exactly the point that we desire to impress upon the minds of our readers. Our contemporary says:—

"For forty-six years the labor of trying to build up here in Philadelphia a school of figure art has been patiently going on, and yet has failed to make much impression upon our artists."

And again:—

"No organization of patrons of art can be formed in Philadelphia at all approaching in social power or wealth that which has its representative in the present Academy. The artists deceive themselves if they suppose that they can organize a more commanding body."

The fact is that the Pennsylvania Academy of Fine Arts has been smothered beneath the weight of its respectability. Those who started it and those who now carry it on have been and are gentlemen of wealth and social position, and personally they are in every way entitled to our regards. The Academy, however, has been to them merely a plaything to amuse their leisure moments. They neither asked nor desire the co-operation of the artists, judging that the advantages offered in the way of the schools and galleries as places for the exhibition would be sufficient to compel the profession to cling to their skirts. Why has the labor of forty-six years devoted to building up a school of figure art failed to make an impression on the artists? Simply, because there has been no real and earnest effort made in the matter, and the Academy has been ruled in that *dilettanti* spirit that magnifies the importance of the art patron by thrusting the artist into the background. The *patient* labor of the Academy has consisted in issuing tickets to draw and paint to the students, and in lighting its class rooms in the evenings during six months in each year. Until the last season no instructor was provided, and when Professor Schussele took charge of the schools, the attendance had dwindled down to such a small number that it was a question whether it was worth while to carry them on any longer. Art education cannot be conducted in this manner, and even such an accomplished artist as Mr. Schussele can do but a small portion of the work that really ought to be undertaken.

The gist of the *North American's* very curious article, as far as we understand it, is that the tendencies of modern figure art is towards the nude; that the taste of American picture buyers runs in the direction of landscape; and that those artists who attempt to run counter to this taste will assuredly fail. All of these statements are substantially incorrect, and it is certainly a surprise to hear that the objection to the "Cupid" of Mr. Harnisch was its nudity. It would require a stretch of prurient imagination that we are incapable of to see even a suggestion of indelicacy in this graceful and poetical figure, and, with the "Hero and Leander" up stairs and the gallery full of antiques in the cellar, it is a singular plea to urge against the Academy purchasing it.

The tendencies of modern figure art are certainly not towards the nude, as can be demonstrated to the satisfaction of any one who will look through almost any gallery of art, or examine the works in the various picture stores, and Page's "Venus" is so decided an exception to the general rule, that it must be ruled out of the argument altogether. American landscapes are preferred to figures simply because landscape art has reached a higher state of perfection in this country. This is to be accounted for by the fact that landscapes—that is, fairly good landscapes that will sell readily—are very much easier to paint, and they are turned out by hundreds, as "pot-boilers," by artists who would gladly do something better. Landscape art, too, has advanced, because the artists who adopt it are, to a certain extent at least, independent of the Academies; they have nature before them, and it is not with them, as with the figure painters, a question of opportunities for study. With regard to foreign works, ten figure pictures are brought here to one landscape; and good works of this class, although oftener more costly, will find a readier sale simply because the public taste prefers them. The average picture buyer wishes to have something that will tell its story, and he is seldom educated up to the point of appreciating the sentiment of the best landscapes.

A regularly-appointed art academy, under the direction of thoroughly-educated artists, is absolutely necessary if we are to have a race of American figure painters who will worthily represent our social culture, and the academic training is scarcely less important for landscape artists; indeed, they must have such training to produce pictures that will vie with the classic works of the Old World.

In Europe all the landscape painters of eminence obtained their training in the regular schools of figure art. The *North American*, in a sneering way, says that "the professors in the art schools inculcate the notion that the human figure is the grandest of art studies." This is perfectly true; and if our contemporary denies this axiom of art, it proves immediately to any one competent to judge in the matter that it does not clearly understand whereof it speaks. It is in the study of the human figure, the greatest, noblest work of the Creator, that artists of all grades acquire that skill and decision in drawing without which their works will never attain to the highest excellence. It is in the study of the human figure, with its graceful modulations of form, its delicate gradations of light and shade, its prismatic tints and half tints, its glow of color, that the eye of the artist is educated, until when he goes into the woods and fields the whole great book of nature lays open to him; he sees a loveliness in the works of the Almighty that are hidden from the common observer, and which it is necessary he should see if he is to throw anything of poetry or sentiment on his canvas, or give an interpretation by the outward and visible signs of that inward and spiritual grace which makes poetry and art the handmaidens of religion.

This subject is not merely a question between the artists of Philadelphia and the Pennsylvania Academy of Fine Arts, but it is one that the public is really more interested in than either. We hope that the *North American* will not be discouraged because we demolish its carefully selected arguments. The matter is one that ought to have a thorough discussion in all its points and bearings, and we are pleased to believe that an interest has been excited which is likely to lead to important results. We regret that we cannot think well of our contemporary's proposition to raise by subscription a fund to offer a series of prizes for the best works of figure art by resident Philadelphia artists. This would be a matter of but transient interest and of doubtful utility, and it could have no permanent effect as a stimulus. If any money can be raised it had better be devoted to the cause of art education, and we have not the slightest doubt in the world that if the Academy should prove itself worthy of the respect and confidence of the public by completely reorganizing its way of doing business, it could without material difficulty obtain all the money it wants. As it is managed at present, there is not the slightest possibility that it will ever get any endowment or material aid of any kind.


## SPECIAL NOTICES.

DR. WYMAN, DENTIST, No. 257 North SIXTH Street, opposite Franklin Square, extracts teeth absolutely without pain with pure Nitrous Oxide Gas, inserts the best teeth, and makes no charge for extracting, with or without gas, when artificial teeth are inserted at Dr. WYMAN'S, No. 257 North SIXTH Street, opposite Franklin Square. 5 15 1m4p

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE Stockholders of the CLARION RIVER AND SPRING CREEK OIL COMPANY will be held at HORTICULTURAL HALL on WEDNESDAY, the 26th inst., at 8 o'clock P. M. 5 12 13t*

DR. R. F. THOMAS, THE LATE OPERator of the Colton Dental Association, is now the *only one* in Philadelphia who devotes his entire time and practice to extracting teeth, absolutely without pain, by fresh nitrous oxide gas. Office, 1027 WALNUT St. (5 12)

NOTHING BUT ACTUAL TRIAL CAN give any just idea of the delicious, airy, elastic softness of a bed made of the Elastic Sponge. Its unrivalled cleanliness and durability commend it. Its universal adoption seems a certainty. 8 3mfw§

WEDDING AND ENGAGEMENT Rings, of solid 18-karat fine gold. QUALITY WARRANTED. A full assortment of sizes always on hand. FARR & BROTHER, Makers, 3 24wfm§ No. 324 CHESNUT Street, below Fourth.

BATCHELOR'S HAIR DYE.—THIS splendid Hair Dye is the best in the world; the only true and perfect Dye; harmless, reliable, instantaneous; no disappointment; no ridiculous tints; remedies the ill effects of bad dyes; invigorates and leaves the Hair soft and beautiful, *black or brown*. Sold by all Druggists and Perfumers; and properly applied at Batchelor's Wig Factory, No. 16 BOND Street, New York. 4 27mwf§

LECTURE ON LIGHT, WITH BRILliant Experiments, before the FRANKLIN INSTITUTE, at the ACADEMY OF MUSIC, TUESDAY EVENING, June 1, at 8 o'clock. Tickets to all parts of the house, 50 cents. For sale at the Institute Building, No. 15 S. SEVENTH Street. Seats secured without extra charge. 5 2 3t

CONCERT HALL, Nos. 1217, 1219 and 1221 CHESNUT Street. LAST THREE LECTURES OF THE SEASON. PROF. JAMES McCLINTOCK, M. D., Will Lecture at Concert Hall ON MONDAY AND TUESDAY EVENINGS, TO LADIES AND GENTLEMEN, ON ANATOMY, PHYSIOLOGY, ETC. ON WEDNESDAY EVENING, FOR GENTLEMEN ONLY. Subject "Exposition of Peculiar Functions and Diseases." The Models, Manikins, and other Preparations are from the celebrated Azoux, of Paris. Single tickets, 50 cents, or two for 75 cents. To be had at C. W. A. TRUMPLER'S, No. 926 Chesnut street, and at the Hall. 5 24 3t

JAMES M. SCOVEL, LAWYER, CAMDEN, N. J. COLLECTIONS MADE ANYWHERE IN NEW JERSEY. 5 1 1m*

## WATCHES, JEWELRY, ETC.

C. & A. PEQUIGNOT,

MANUFACTURERS OF

WATCH CASES,

AND DEALERS IN AMERICAN AND FOREIGN

WATCHES,

No. 13 South SIXTH Street

2 1 mwsfrp

MANUFACTORY, No. 22 S. FIFTH Street.

WHEELER & WILSON'S SEWING MACHINES

Are the Best, and are Sold on the Easiest Terms.

PETERSON & CARPENTER,

GENERAL AGENTS,

No. 914 CHESNUT Street,

3 5 fmw§ PHILADELPHIA.

## DRY GOODS.

LE BOUTILLIER BROTHERS,

NO. 912 CHESNUT STREET.

120 Pieces Striped Poplins, 28-inch, all Choice Colors, 65 Cents.

Have been sold this season at $1·25.

OTHER COLORED AND BLACK DRESS GOODS CHEAP.

577 Dozen Lisle Thread Gloves, 15, 20, and 25 Cents.

ABOUT HALF THEIR VALUE.

HOSIERY, RIBBONS,

5 22 2trp EMBROIDERIES, SHAWLS.

H. STEEL & SON,

Nos. 713 and 715 N. TENTH Street,

Have now open a choice assortment of

LLAMA LACE POINTS, NEW AND HANDSOME DESIGNS, from $15 to $75.

NEW STYLES OF SPRING SHAWLS.

Black Twisted Silk Grenadine Shawls.
White Twisted Silk Grenadine Shawls.
Plain White and Black Llama Shawls.
Plain White and Scarlet Shetland Shawls.
Rich Printed Cashmere Shawls.
Black Thibet Long and Square Shawls.

RICH BROCHE SQUARE SHAWLS, WHITE, BLACK AND SCARLET CENTRES.

KID GLOVES, COUPE JOUVIN, $1.

New Spring shades, and warranted real Kid.

DUCHESS KID GLOVES, $1·25.

Choice Spring Shades, cost $1·75 to import. [1t

MILLIKEN'S

LINEN STORE,

No. 828 ARCH STREET.

AND

No. 1128 CHESNUT Street.

NEW SUMMER LINENS.

DRILLS AND DUCKS FOR BOYS' WEAR.

COLORED LINENS FOR LADIES' TRAVELLING SUITS.

PRINTED SHIRTING LINENS, IN BEAUTIFUL STYLES.

PRICES THE LOWEST. (2 30 wfm§

NOTICE.

JOHN W. THOMAS,

405 and 407 N. SECOND St.,

Has just received a Magnificent Assortment of

LLAMA AND INDE LACES,

IN

POINTS, ranging from $10 to $100.
ROTUNDS, ranging from $25 to $75.
PALETOTS, ranging from $15 to $20.
CORSAGES, ranging from $10 to $25.
ZOUAVE JACKETS, ranging from $10 to $25.

3 27 3mrp SACQUES, ranging from $20 to $50.

REDUCED PRICES! IMPROVEMENTS!

REDUCED PRICES!
REDUCED PRICES!
REDUCED PRICES!
REDUCED PRICES!
REDUCED PRICES!
REDUCED PRICES!
REDUCED PRICES!
REDUCED PRICES!
REDUCED PRICES!
REDUCED PRICES!
REDUCED PRICES!

We are still making daily reductions in prices, to get cheap lots to fill the places of those first reduced and now closed out.

We are selling many things at little more than half their real value.

Our object is to so lessen our stock that the balance can be condensed in the rear building during extensive improvements we design making to our front.

COOPER & CONARD,

S. E. COR. NINTH AND MARKET STS.,

1 7 fsm PHILADELPHIA.

1869.

SPECIALTIES AT THORNLEY'S,

EIGHTH & SPRING GARDEN, PHILA.

SUPERB BLACK SILKS.

BEAUTIFUL JAPANESE SILKS.

IRISH AND FRENCH POPLINS.

RICH GLOSSY MOHAIRS, ALPACAS, ETC.

We offer the most complete and varied Stock of Goods in our Line "NORTH OF CHESNUT STREET," and at a BIG DISCOUNT off Chesnut Street Prices, as everybody knows we can afford to sell CHEAPER, as we WORK under a mere FRACTION OF THEIR EXPENSES,

THORNLEY'S

"CENTRALLY LOCATED OLD ESTABLISHED"

DRY GOODS HOUSE,

N. E. COR. EIGHTH AND SPRING GARDEN,

2 12 PHILADELPHIA.

INDIA SHAWLS AND SCARFS.

GEORGE FRYER,

No. 916 CHESNUT Street,

Invites attention to his elegant stock of

INDIA SHAWLS AND SCARFS, BLACK AND FANCY SILKS,
JAPANESE SILKS, MATERIALS FOR SUITS,
DRESS and FANCY GOODS IN GREAT VARIETY,

Purchased on the most advantageous terms for cash, and will be sold as cheap as at any store in the city. (5 7 1m

N. B.—India Shawls alterdd, repaired, and cleaned.

## PARASOLS.

PARASOLS.—ALL THE NEWEST London and Paris styles, which for novelty, variety, and elegance are unequalled. A large assortment of Lace Covers, Sea Side and Sun Umbrellas at the lowest prices, at H. DIXON'S Fancy Goods Store, No. 21 S. EIGHTH Street. 4 19 3m

## DRY GOODS.

215 NORTH NINTH STREET,

ABOVE RACE.

ELDER, WALTON & CO.,

JOBBERS AND RETAILERS OF

DRY GOODS,

Offer To-Day Great Bargains in

BLACK SILKS,
ALPACAS AND MIXED GOODS,
PIQUE, WHITE GOODS,
BONJOUR POPLINS, and
DRESS GOODS IN GENERAL

Bought from first hands and auction. 5 f wfmtm

## BONNETS, TRIMMINGS, ETC.

WEYL & ROSENHEIM,

No. 726 CHESNUT Street.

We offer our splendid stock of Millinery and Dress Trimming Goods at largely REDUCED PRICES.
All colors linen-black Satins, a fine assortment of the best shades, cut bias, at $1·75 per yard, formerly $2.
20-inch wide, extra quality, $2·50, formerly $3.
21 to 22 inches wide, extra super qualities, the choicest shades and best qualities in the market, for $3 a yard.
Black Satins, at $2, $2·50, and $3.
The most complete assortment of Trimming and Satin Ribbons in the city.
Also, Taffeta Ribbons, for bindings.
Sundowns, white, brown, and black, at 75c. and $1.
Straw Hats and Bonnets for ladies, misses, and children: every new shape in the finest braids.
AN IMMENSE VARIETY AT VERY LOW PRICES.
French and American Artificial Flowers, Wreaths, etc., AT A GREAT REDUCTION.
Laces, Malines, Frames, and every article required to make or trim a hat.
Give us a call; it will repay your trouble.

5 18 6trp WEYL & ROSENHEIM, No. 726 CHESNUT Street.

## JEWELRY AND SILVERWARE.

REMOVAL.

CLARK & BIDDLE,

JEWELLERS AND SILVERSMITHS,

HAVING REMOVED FROM

NO. 712 CHESNUT STREET,

TO

THEIR NEW BUILDING,

No. 1124 Chesnut Street,

Are now opening a large and new assortment of DIAMOND and OTHER FINE JEWELRY, AMERICAN AND SWISS WATCHES, ENGLISH STERLING SILVER-WARE, GORHAM ELECTRO-PLANED WARE, MANTEL CLOCKS, Etc. (3 11thm§

## CLOTHING.

Special Provision

For our Friends

In the Country.

The finest stock and the finest store,
As we've often told our friends before,
And our rich new styles are just the thing
That the public want for the present spring.

The people know, when they come to town,
That by marching to our HALL so BROWN,
They can suit themselves, at the lowest price,
With clothes that are stylish, good, and

And as fast as the boats and trains arrive,
It is fun to see the people strive
To get ahead of the multitudes, all,
Who are rushing for clothes to the GREAT BROWN HALL.

While we have made splendid and ample provision for our friends who live out of town, we are also ready to make every one of our neighbors happy and handsome with a

NEW SUIT OF

ELEGANT

SPRING CLOTHES.

Come and examine,
Come and inspect,
Come and see the prices,
Come and see the quality,
Come and BUY, BUY, BUY,

AT

The Great Brown Stone Hall

OF

ROCKHILL & WILSON,

NOS. 603 AND 605 CHESNUT STREET,

PHILADELPHIA.

WESTON & BROTHER,

MERCHANT TAILORS,

S. W. Corner NINTH and ARCH Sts.

PHILADELPHIA.

DAILY RECEIVING

SPRING AND SUMMER STYLES OF THE LATEST IMPORTATIONS.

A Superior Garment at a reasonable price.

SATISFACTION GUARANTEED. 3 31 3mrp

THE STAR.

THE LARGEST ONE-PRICE

CLOTHING HOUSE.

No advantage taken of a want of knowledge of goods. FINE GOODS AT THE LOWEST RATES.

STRICTLY ONE PRICE.

PERRY & CO.,

5 19 wfm2mrp No. 609 CHESNUT St., above Sixth.

## FINANCIAL.

DREXEL & CO.,

NO. 34 SOUTH THIRD STREET,

American and Foreign

BANKERS,

ISSUE DRAFTS AND CIRCULAR LETTERS CREDIT available on presentation in any part of Europe.

Travellers can make all their financial arrangements through us, and we will collect their interest and dividends without charge.

DREXEL, WINTHROP & Co., New York. | DREXEL, HARJES & Co., Paris. (3 10 4p

$10,000 TO $5000 TO INVEST UPON mortgage. Apply to A. FITLER, 5 24 3t* No. 51 N. SIXTH Street.

$15,000, $12,000, AND $10,000 TO LOAN on Mortgage. Apply to LEWIS H. REDNER, 5 24 3t No. 731 WALNUT Street.

## MUSICAL AND DRAMATIC.

### The City Amusements.

AT THE THEATRE COMIQUE a new piece, in four acts, adapted from Madame George Sand's *Little Fadet*, will be produced this evening under the title of *Florette the Cricket*. A dress rehearsal was held on Saturday afternoon, to which a number of the members of the press were invited, in order to give them an idea of the merits of the operetta in advance of its performance. Judging from *Florette* in its rough state, we think that it ought to be a decided success. Sufficient dialogue is given to tell the story clearly, and Mrs. Galton has set it to music selected from some of the most popular composers. This portion of the work has been exceedingly well performed, the music is all good, and it is admirably adapted to the subject, so that the piece has none of the appearance of patchwork, as might be almost expected in an opera constructed in the way that this has been. The part of "Florette" is very well suited to Miss Susan Galton, and as she has never seen Maggie Mitchell's "Fanchon," her performance will be based solely on her own ideas of the character.

This is the most ambitious work that the Galton troupe has yet undertaken, and as Miss Galton is now supported by a competent bass and tenor, *Florette* ought to prove an attraction that will fill the house for weeks to come.

On Monday evening next Miss Susan Galton will have a benefit, when three acts of *Faust*, with Messrs. Castle and Campbell in the cast, will be given, with other selections.

AT THE WALNUT Mr. E. L. Davenport will commence an engagement this evening, and will appear in his drama of *St. Mare; or, The Soldier of Fortune*. The performance will conclude with the farce of *Uncle Sam*. Mr. Davenport is an actor who has claims upon the regards of the public, and we hope that his present engagement will be a success.

A new drama entitled *Hilda; or, The Pearl of Chivalry* is announced as in preparation.

Mr. Joseph Jefferson will commence an engagement on Monday evening next, appearing in *Rip Van Winkle*.

AT THE ARCH Mr. John Collins will commence an engagement this evening, and will appear as "Sir Patrick O'Plenipo" in *The Irish Ambassador* and as "Morgan Rattler" in *How to Pay the Rent*. Mr. Collins is a genuine artist in his particular line of business, and as he has always been immensely popular in this city, he will doubtless attract crowded houses, especially as he has not appeared here for several years.

A drama entitled *Black and White*, by Wilkie Collins and Fechter the tragedian, is announced as in preparation.

AT THE CHESNUT the Elise Holt Burlesque Troupe will appear this evening in a new extravaganza entitled *The Judgment of Paris; or, Taken from the Greek*, in which Miss Holt will personate "Paris," Miss Weathersby "Mercury," and Mr. James Lewis "Œnone."

AT THE AMERICAN Master Clarence, a boy of five years of age, will appear this evening in some feats on the trapeze. A large number of other artists will appear in a varied and attractive bill of entertainment.

OLE BULL will give a grand farewell concert this evening at the Academy of Music, assisted by Miss S. W. Barton, Mr. Theodore Martens, Mr. William Macdonald and Mr. Benjamin Owens. A fine programme of first-class music will be presented, and as this will probably be the last opportunity our citizens will have to hear the greatest violinist of the day, the house should be crowded.

PROFESSOR JAMES MCCLINTOCK, M. D., will lecture this evening at Concert Hall on "The organs of special sense; the eye, the ear, nose, skin, hair, etc."

MRS. F. MORDAUNT'S benefit at the Academy of Music on Saturday next promises to be a brilliant affair. The Arch Street Theatre company will appear in conjunction with a number of other popular artists, and a first-class performance may be expected.

MRS. FRANCES ANNE KEMBLE will read *As You Like It*, at the Academy of Music, on Wednesday evening, for the benefit of the Mercantile Library Association building fund. This entertainment ought to attract a crowded audience, independent of the merits of Mrs. Kemble as an interpreter of Shakspeare. The Mercantile Library is a popular and progressive institution, and with the completion of its new building it will commence a new career of usefulness. To raise the necessary funds for carrying on the work in hand, a literary entertainment of the highest character is offered, and our citizens should respond by filling the house and enabling the institution to net a handsome sum.

## CITY ITEMS.

CUSTOM DEPARTMENT—*With choice assortment of selected styles of Piece Goods, to be made up to order by competent and experienced Cutters and Workmen into Men's, Youths', Boys' and Children's garments of every style.*

HALF WAY BETWEEN Fifth and Sixth streets, } BENNETT & CO., TOWER HALL, No. 518 MARKET ST., PHILADELPHIA, AND No. 600 BROADWAY, NEW YORK.

JEWELRY.—Mr. William W. Cassidy, No. 12 South Second street, has the largest and most attractive assortment of fine Jewelry and Silverware in the city. Purchasers can rely upon obtaining a real, pure article furnished at a price which cannot be equalled. He also has a large stock of American Western Watches in all varieties and at all prices. A visit to his store is sure to result in pleasure and profit.

GET RID OF A COLD AT ONCE by using JAYNE'S EXPECTORANT, a certain cure for all Pulmonary and Bronchial affections. Sold everywhere.

WONDERFUL "STANDARD BITTERS."—S. A. H McKim, M. D., of Washington City, speaking of Speer's wine, says:—"So much pleased have I been with it, that I have introduced it into the Washington Asylum, to which I am the physician." His wine is the base of his Bitters, made bitter by what are in daily use by the Medical Faculty. They only need a trial to recommend them. Sold by druggists.

MR. A. WINCH sends us the latest numbers of the London *Punch*, *Fun*, and *Reynolds' Miscellany*. At his establishment, No. 505 Chesnut street, all the latest foreign and domestic periodicals can be obtained.

HALLET, DAVIS & CO.'s "New Scale" Grand and Square Pianos have great body of tone, and are as clear and musical as a bell. The Agency is at No. 927 Chesnut street. Every musician should have one.

SINGER'S SEWING MACHINES
On easiest terms, by
O. F. DAVIS, No. 610 Chesnut street.

THE VITAL STATISTICS OF THE UNITED STATES show that periodical fevers and acute and chronic disorders of the stomach and bowels are among the most prominent and fatal diseases in this country. Disobedience to the laws of health, as regards diet; the use of pernicious stimulants; and the wear and tear of business excitement, and of "fast life" generally, have much to do with the prevalence of these maladies in our cities; while in the West, and especially in the newly-opened districts, they are chiefly due to malaria, unwholesome water, and the exposure and privation incident to life in new settlements.

Now, IT IS A FACT that it is as possible to protect the human system against these maladies as to guard life and property against the incursions of assassins and thieves. Strengthen the vital organization with HOSTETTER'S STOMACH BITTERS, and it becomes as capable of resisting the active principle of epidemic or endemic disease as a fire-proof safe is of resisting the action of combustion. This is the experience of thousands who have remained unscathed by malarious disorders in the sickliest seasons, while their neighbors, who neglected to tone and regulate their systems with this unequalled medicinal stimulant, have fallen thick and fast around them. Weakness invites disease. Vigor repels it. Help nature to fight the good fight with infection, whether it be in the air, the water, or the soil, with this matchless preparation—a compound of the rarest vegetable extracts with the purest of all diffusive stimulants.

THOSE UNIFORMS.

The letter-carriers of this city
Have been deceived, oh! what a pity.
If they had bought their clothes from Stokes
They'd have been served like other folks,
But such, alas! was not the case;
And now they look with doleful face
Into their pocket books, and say

$5 90

HAS—FLOWN—AWAY.

But how or where they do not know,
Yet for it they have naught to show.
They examine their uniforms with care,
*But that—5 90—is not there,*

Take good advice, kind gentlefolks,
And buy your Clothing all from Stokes,
No. 824 CHESNUT STREET.

CARD FROM WANAMAKER & BROWN.

*HOW THE FACTS TELL.*

*READ, AND SPEAK OF IT.*

*COME, SEE, AND BE CONVINCED.*

☞ *THE DEMAND has never been so great for our styles of Men's and Boys' Clothing, so that FIFTY men are kept busy cutting—some from five in the morning until nine at night.*
*WANAMAKER & BROWN,*
*THE LARGEST CLOTHING HOUSE,*
*OAK HALL,*
*S. E. CORNER OF SIXTH AND MARKET STREETS.*

☞ *ONE THOUSAND HANDS are constantly occupied in filling up our stock. This gives our customers FRESH GOODS every day.*
*WANAMAKER & BROWN,*
*OAK HALL,*
*THE LARGEST CLOTHING HOUSE,*
*S. E. CORNER OF SIXTH AND MARKET STREETS.*

☞ *MILLS HAVE BEEN RUNNING FOR WEEKS, specially on goods for our sales. This is the way we get choice and durable things for our customers.*
*WANAMAKER & BROWN,*
*THE POPULAR CLOTHING HOUSE,*
*OAK HALL,*
*THE CORNER OF SIXTH AND MARKET STREETS.*

☞ *ENORMOUS SALES cause us to make Enormous Purchases, and this gives us great advantages in buying, and we can afford to sell very low.*
*WANAMAKER & BROWN,*
*THE CHEAPEST CLOTHING HOUSE,*
*OAK HALL,*
*THE CORNER OF SIXTH AND MARKET STREETS.*

☞ *MODERATE PRICES for everything is our UNALTERABLE RULE, not how much we can get, but how CHEAP we can sell the article.*
*WANAMAKER & BROWN,*
*OAK HALL,*
*THE CHEAPEST CLOTHING HOUSE,*
*THE CORNER OF SIXTH AND MARKET STREETS.*

☞ *OUR SPRING STOCK, though our sales have been very large, is still very COMPLETE.*
*WANAMAKER & BROWN,*
*THE LARGEST CLOTHING HOUSE,*
*OAK HALL,*
*THE CORNER OF SIXTH AND MARKET STREETS.*

☞ *OUR BOYS' AND YOUTHS' STOCK is wonderfully well assorted, and is kept on the FIRST FLOOR.*
*WANAMAKER & BROWN,*
*THE POPULAR CLOTHING HOUSE,*
*OAK HALL,*
*THE CORNER OF SIXTH AND MARKET STREETS.*

☞ *ALL OUR PRICES are lower by 25 per cent. than the same goods are sold elsewhere.*
*WANAMAKER & BROWN,*
*THE LARGEST CLOTHING HOUSE,*
*OAK HALL,*
*THE S. E. COR. OF SIXTH AND MARKET STREETS.*

## MARRIED.

MAHON—GUILBERT.—On the 20th instant, by the Rev. Dr. Brooks, Mr. GEORGE C. MAHON, of Brooklyn, N. Y., to Miss ANNIE F. GUILBERT, of Gwynedd, Pa.

SHELMERDINE—RAYMOND.—On Thursday evening, the 20th instant, by the Rev. Thomas J. Shepherd, JOSEPH B. SHELMERDINE to LOUISA H. RAYMOND, daughter of A. M. Warthman, all of this city.

## DIED.

DAVIS.—At Riverton, N. J., on the evening of the 22d instant, in her 19th year, RE ELLA E., only daughter of Lemuel H. and the late Rebecca K. Davis.

Her young friends and the relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend her funeral, from the residence of her uncle, George F. Lee, S. W. corner of Franklin and Brown streets, Philadelphia, on Wednesday next, the 26th instant, at 11 o'clock, without further notice. Interment at Laurel Hill.

HARRIS.—On the 22d instant, ELLEN S., wife of George J. Harris, in the 26th year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family, also the members of Martha Washington Home Communion, No. 2; the Mount Moriah Temple, No. 12, of the Masonic Tie; and the Female Temperance Beneficial Association, No. 12, are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of Lawrence Bennett, No. 123 Washington avenue, on Thursday, the 27th instant, at 2 o'clock.

KENT.—On the 23d instant, AGNES MCCALLISTER, youngest daughter of Richard and Lizzie Kent, aged 1 year and 8 months.

The relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of her parents, No. 1019 Clements street (below Carpenter, above Sixteenth) to-morrow (Tuesday) afternoon at 2 o'clock.

KERN.—Suddenly, on the 21st instant, PETER KERN, Esq., in the 84th year of his age.

His relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, from his late residence, No. 634 N. Seventeenth street, on Tuesday, the 25th instant, at 3 o'clock. To proceed to Laurel Hill Cemetery.

SLANDORFF.—On the 22d instant, JESSIE H., the only son of Henry J. and Caroline C. Slandorff, aged 17 years 5 months and 19 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of his father, No. 507 Dauphin street, on Tuesday afternoon, the 25th instant, at 5 o'clock. To proceed to Odd Fellows' Cemetery.


INSURANCE.

NO MAN

Is Fully Prepared to Insure until he has considered

The Rates and Plans

OF THE

AMERICAN LIFE INSURANCE CO.

OF PHILADELPHIA,

FOURTH AND WALNUT STREETS,

6 10 PHILADELPHIA.

JONES'

One-Price Clothing House,

No. 604 MARKET Street.

Our Garments are well made.

Our Cutters are men of talent.

BUT ONE PRICE IS ASKED.

Satisfaction Guaranteed Every Purchaser.

GEO. W. NIEMANN, Proprietor,

2 17 wfmtf No. 604 MARKET St., above Sixth.

CHOICE FAMILY FLOUR,

For the Trade or at Retail.

EVERY BARREL WARRANTED.

Keystone Flour Mills,

Nos. 19 and 21 GIRARD Avenue,

5 19 1mrp East of Front street.

CHAMPAGNE.

JUST RECEIVED, AN INVOICE OF

200 Cases Giesler & Co.'s Champagne,

"Verzenay" and "Gold Label," quarts and pints,

For sale by

JOS. F. TOBIAS & CO.,

5 13 12trp Nos. 206 and 208 S. FRONT Street.

HEATERS.

REMOVAL.

D. MERSHON'S SONS'

RUSSIAN HEATER

TO

N. W. Cor. TWELFTH and FILBERT.

Ranges, Grates, Slate Mantels, etc. Orders received for all kinds of Brick Work.

A. B. MERSHON. [4 7rptf] GEO. B. MERSHON


# FIFTH EDITION

## THE LATEST NEWS.

The New School Presbyterians.

Their Report on Reunion.

Ruffians Attack a Railroad Train.

Latest Reports of the Markets.

### THE NEW SCHOOL PRESBYTERIANS.

**Report on Reunion by Dr. Darling.**

*Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.*

NEW YORK, May 24.—The General Assembly of the Presbyterian Church (New School) held a session this morning. Rev. Dr. Darling, from special commission, reported, on the question of reunion with the Old School, the following presbyteries had voted favorably upon the proposed scheme of reunion, viz.:—Champlain, Troy, Albany, Columbia, Catskill, St. Lawrence, Watertown, Oswego, Utica, Canandaigua, Geneva, Cayuga, Cortland, Tioga, Steuben, Chemung Ithaca, Wilkesbrough, Lyons, Otsego, Chenango Delaware, Buffalo, Ontario, Rochester, Genesee Niagara, Genesee Valley, Hudson, North River Long Island, New York Third, New York Fourth Brooklyn, Newark, Montrose, Wilmington Philadelphia Third, Philadelphia Fourth, Harrisburg, Erie, Meadville, Pittsburg, Marshall Kalamazoo, Coldwater, Lansing, Grand River Huron, Trumbull, Cleveland, Portage Athens, Pataskala, Franklin, Scioto, Cincinnati, Ripley, Dayton, Hamilton, Salem, Madison Indianapolis, Greencastle, Crawfordsville, St. Joseph, Logansport, Fort Wayne, Illinois, Schuyler, Wabash, Alton, Ottawa, Knox, Bloomington, Milwaukee, Fox River, Columbus, Lake Superior Des Moines, Keokuk, Iowa City, Dubuque, Cedar Rapids, Omaha, Mankato, Minnesota, Dakota, St. Louis, Osage, Lexington, Kansas, Union, Halston, San Francisco, Nevada, San Jose and Humboldt. Total, 99.

The following presbyteries voted in the negative:—District of Columbia, Detroit, Washstaw, Chicago. Total, 4. The following presbyteries assented to the amending of the proposed basis by the omission—first, of that part of the first article which begins with the words, "it being understood," and ends with the words "in the separate churches;" and, second, of the whole of the tenth article, viz: Troy, Albany, Columbia, Watertown, Utica, Onandaga, Cayuga, Cortland, Geneva, Chemung, Wiesborough, Tioga, Otsego, Ontario, Rochester, Genesee, Genessee Valley, Hudson, North River, Long Island, New York Third, New York Fourth, Brooklyin, Newark, Montrose, Philadelphia Fourth, Harrisburg, District of Columbia, Erie, Detroit, Henroe, Marshall, Saginaw, Lansing, Grand River, Huron, Trumbull, Cleveland and Portage, Maumee, Athens, Potaskala, Franklin, Scioto, Cincinnati, Ripley, Dayton, Salem, Indianapolis, Greencastle, Crawfordsville, St. Joseph, Logansport, Fort Wayne, Illinois, Schyuler, Watsach, Ottawa, Knox, Chicago, Bloomington, Fox River, Lake Superior, Des Moines, Mankato, Minnesota, Winona, Dakotah, St. Louis, Lexington, Chauton, Cedar Rapids, Galena and Belvidere, San Jose, Humboldt, and Holston—75.

The presbyteries refusing their assent to these changes are: Catskill, Pittsburg, and Dubuque—3. A few other presbyteries expressed a willingness or a preference for union on the simple basis of the standards. Some other minor preferences were also expressed, which we have not space to give in full.

The report was accepted and referred to a special committee not yet named.

A delegation from the Old School was then introduced. Dr. Musgrave said that in 1870 there would be no two schools.

A public reception will be given to-night to the Commissioners of both Assemblies at Apollo Hall.

### *THE INDIANS.*

ST. LOUIS, May 24.—Colonel Robert Campbell, of this city, left last evening for Washington, at the solicitation of the President through the Secretary of War, to meet several prominent gentlemen selected from different sections of the country, to confer upon matter looking to the amelioration of the Indians. The conference will take place in Washington on Wednesday next.

A despatch from Helena, Montana, says from 150 to 200 Santee-Sioux attacked the settlement on the Musselshell river on May 8. Seventy white men remained in the stockade, and sixty sallied out on the Indians, when a desperate fight ensued, lasting seven hours, and thirty Indians were killed, including a half-breed, and thirty were scalped. The remainder escaped by swimming the river. One white man was killed, and another badly wounded. It is reported that reinforcements of 200 to 300 Santee-Sioux are coming up to attack Musselshell again, but the whites are prepared for them.

**Iron Mountain Railroad.**

The President of the St. Louis and Iron Mountain Railroad has received a despatch from Mr. Anderson, President of the Memphis Commercial Convention, informing him that the people will subscribe the million acres of land asked for the extension of the Iron Mountain Railroad to Memphis.

### *FROM THE WEST.*

**Desperadoes Stop a Railroad Train.**

MEMPHIS, May 24.—On Saturday night last an armed band of desperadoes stopped the train from Louisville to Memphis, and attempted to murder Internal Revenue Officer Hohn, who had a prisoner on the train arrested for running an illicit distillery. An assistant of Mr. Hohn, name unknown, jumped from the train, was fired at, and was seen to fall. Mr. Hohn fired into the gang, killing one of them, when the others poured a volley into the train, fortunately without injuring any one. The band is supposed to be part of a gang engaged in illicit distilleries, extending from East Tennessee to the Mississippi.

### *THE EUROPEAN MARKETS.*

**This Evening's Quotations.**

*By Atlantic Cable.*

LONDON, May 24—Evening.—Consols 93⅜ for money and account. Five-twenties quiet and steady at 79. Railways steady. Erie, 18¾. Illinois Central, 94⅛.

FRANKFORT, May 24.—Five-twenties, 85⅛.

LIVERPOOL, May 24—Evening.—Cotton flat; uplands, 11¼d.; Orleans, 11⅝d. Sales to-day 10,000 bales. Lard, 66s. 6d. Tallow, 43s. 9d.

LONDON, May 24—Evening.—Sugar quiet, both on the spot and afloat; on the spot, 39s. 6d., and afloat, 29s. 3d. Calcutta Linseed, 61s. 6d.

ANTWERP, May 24.—Petroleum firmer at 48⅜.

LIVERPOOL, May 24—Arrived, Steamship Ottawa from Quebec.


INSURANCE.

OFFICE OF THE INSURANCE COMPANY OF NORTH AMERICA, No. 232 WALNUT Street, Philadelphia.
Incorporated 1794. Charter Perpetual.
Capital, $500,000.
Assets..... $2,350,000
MARINE, INLAND, AND FIRE INSURANCE.
OVER $20,000,000 LOSSES PAID SINCE ITS ORGANIZATION.

DIRECTORS.

| | |
|---|---|
| Arthur G. Coffin, | Francis R. Cope, |
| Samuel W. Jones, | Edward H. Trotter, |
| John A. Brown, | Edward S. Clarke, |
| Charles Taylor, | T. Charlton Henry, |
| Ambrose White, | Alfred D. Jessup, |
| William Welsh, | John P. White, |
| S. Morris Wain, | Louis C. Madeira, |
| John Mason, | Charles W. Cushman. |
| George L. Harrison, | |

ARTHUR G. COFFIN, President.
CHARLES PLATT, Vice-President.
MATTHIAS MARIS, Secretary. 2 16

THE ENTERPRISE INSURANCE CO. OF PHILADELPHIA.
Office Southwest Cor. FOURTH and WALNUT Streets.
FIRE INSURANCE EXCLUSIVELY.
PERPETUAL AND TERM POLICIES ISSUED.
Cash Capital..... $200,000 00
Cash Assets, May, 1869, OVER HALF A MILLION DOLLARS.

DIRECTORS.

| | |
|---|---|
| F. Ratchford Starr, | J. Livingston Erringer, |
| Nalbro Frazier, | James L. Claghorn, |
| John M. Atwood, | Wm. G. Boulton, |
| Benj. T. Tredick, | Charles Wheeler, |
| George H. Stuart, | Thos. H. Montgomery, |
| John B. Brown, | James Aertsen. |

This Company insures only first-class risks, taking no specially hazardous risks whatever, such as factories, mills, etc.

F. RATCHFORD STARR, President.
THOS. H. MONTGOMERY, Vice-President.
ALEX. W. WISTER, Secretary. 2 16

PHŒNIX INSURANCE COMPANY OF PHILADELPHIA.
INCORPORATED 1804—CHARTER PERPETUAL.
No. 224 WALNUT Street, opposite the Exchange.
This Company insures from loss or damage by FIRE,
on liberal terms, on buildings, merchandise, furniture, etc., for limited periods, and permanently on buildings by deposit of premiums.
The Company has been in active operation for more than SIXTY YEARS, during which all losses have been promptly adjusted and paid.

DIRECTORS.

| | |
|---|---|
| John L. Hodge, | David Lewis, |
| M. E. Mahony, | Benjamin Fitting, |
| John T. Lewis, | Thomas H. Powers, |
| William S. Grant, | A. R. McHenry, |
| Robert W. Leaming, | Edmund Castillon, |
| D. Clark Wharton, | Samuel Wilcox, |
| Lawrence Lewis, Jr. | Lewis C. Norris. |

JOHN R. WUCHERER, President.
SAMUEL WILCOX, Secretary. 4 28

PAPER HANGINGS, ETC.

WARD & McKEEVER,

No. 1400 CHESNUT Street.

SPRING STYLES.

THE FINEST STOCK,

THE CHEAPEST PRICE,

5 17 mwf3m

THE BEST WORKMANSHIP.

WALL PAPER

AT RETAIL,

AT RIGHT PRICES.

J. H. LONGSTRETH,

NO. 12 NORTH THIRD STREET,

5 12 12trp PHILADELPHIA.

FURNITURE.

I. LUTZ,

FURNITURE,

No. 121 S. ELEVENTH Street,

A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF

FINE CLASS FURNITURE

AT MODERATE PRICES. [4 23 fmw3mrp

FURNITURE.

A. & H. LEJAMBRE

HAVE REMOVED THEIR

Furniture & Upholstering Warerooms

TO

NO. 1127 CHESNUT STREET,

3 10 wfm6mrp GIRARD ROW.

FURNITURE.

T. & J. A. HENKELS

HAVING REMOVED TO THEIR

ELEGANT STORE,

No. 1002 ARCH Street,

Are now selling FIRST-CLASS FURNITURE at very Reduced Prices. 4 1 3mrp

CARPETINGS.

1000 Pieces Brussels,

2000 Pieces Fancy Matting,

JUST RECEIVED PER STEAMER.

E. H. GODSHALK & CO.,

NO. 723 CHESNUT STREET,

3 19 fmw3mrp PHILADELPHIA.

P. P. KEARNS,

REFRIGERATOR MANUFACTURER,

No. 39 N. NINTH St., Philadelphia,

An elegant assortment of my own make of

Chest and Upright Refrigerators,

Finished in the best manner and LOWER THAN ELSEWHERE.

OLD REFRIGERATORS REPAIRED and made as good as new, at a small cost, at the factory,

NO. 39 NORTH NINTH STREET,

5 18 6t rp BELOW ARCH STREET.

SPECIAL SALE

OF

THE ENTIRE STOCK

OF A

CARPET ESTABLISHMENT

Declining the Business, comprising all Descriptions of Goods,

ON TUESDAY MORNING, May 25

At 10 1-2 o'clock,

AT

SCOTT'S ART GALLERY,

No. 1020 CHESNUT STREET.

SALE WITHOUT THE LEAST RESERVE.

5 22 9t B. SCOTT, Jr., Auctioneer.

GREAT REDUCTION

IN

FANCY SILKS.

HOMER, COLLADAY & CO.

Will Reduce on Monday, May 24,

The Prices of the Balance of their Stock of

Chene Silks, from $3·00 to $2·50.

Best Lyons Stripes, from $2·50 to $2·00.

Foulard Silks, from $2·00 to $1·50.

These Prices are far less than the cost of Importation, and are made to close the Stock.

Nos. 1412 and 1414 CHESNUT STREET,

5 22 3t ABOVE BROAD.

TO RENT.

ROOM AND POWER

TO LET.

INQUIRE OF

Boston and Philadelphia Salt Fish Co.,

NO. 521 COLUMBIA AVENUE,

OR OF

HARVEY & FORD,

LEDGER PLACE,

5 22 3t ABOVE SECOND STREET.

DESIRABLE OPPORTUNITY.—A WIDOW lady, with one child, having a large modern House handsomely furnished in northwestern part of city, would rent the same to a small family without children. Rent taken in board. None but parties of the highest respectability need apply. Address, with reference, to this office, W. O. P. 5 24 2t4p*

GERMANTOWN PROPERTY TO LET.—A large, modern-built house, tenant-house, coach-house, and five acres of land, handsomely laid out walks and garden; within two minutes' walk of Duy's Lane Station. Apply to J. ARMSTRONG. 5 11 12t*

TO RENT OR FOR SALE—CONSTITUTION House, Atlantic City, N. J., with the furniture. Immediate possession can be given. HUGH BAIR,
5 22 3t* N. W. cor. FRONT and WHARTON, Phila.

TO LAWYERS.—TO RENT, LARGE Communicating Offices, No. 731 WALNUT Street. Suitable for a first-class Lawyer. 5 22 3t*

TO RENT—AN OFFICE SUITABLE FOR A physician or a lawyer, with or without board, at No 1121 GIRARD Street. 2 15

TO HIRE—THE NEW STEAM YACHT ISABEL. Apply 232 LOMBARD St. 5 21 fmwlm*

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—THE LARGE AND ELEGANT Residence, No. 2330 Green street. The house is 30 feet front, with side yard of 30 feet. The lot 147 feet deep to Pennsylvania avenue. It is in close vicinity to the Park, and the neighborhood is pleasant and good. Will be sold upon accommodating terms.

COLLADAY & SHEPHERD,
5 1 30t No. 508 WALNUT Street.

GERMANTOWN—FOR SALE, A NEW Stone Cottage on Fisher's lane, three minutes' walk from station; well built, with water, gas, bath, etc. Immediate possession.
WILLIAM H. BACON,
5 18 6t* No. 317 WALNUT Street.

HATS AND CAPS.

WARBURTON'S IMPROVED VENTILated and easy-fitting Dress Hats (patented), in all the improved fashions of the season. CHESNUT Street, next door to the Post Office. 11 19 6m

EMPIRE SLATE MANTEL WORKS.—J. B. KIMES, No. 2126 CHESNUT Street. 1 13wfm6

CIGARS.

TO CIGAR BUYERS.

Fresh importations of Havana Cigars, in bond or duty paid. Large assortment, offered in lots to suit purchasers.

Also, cigars of our own manufacture, viz.:—

"MARIANA RITA."

High grade Vuelta Abajo leaf, fifteen styles. Low prices compared with imported cigars. A fair trial will prove their merits.

"FRA DIAVOLO."

Lower priced than the "Mariana Rita," three styles; excellent cigars.

"FLEUR DE LYS," "LOUIS D'OR,"

and other brands, all copyrighted; each of highest grade in its respective class.

All of our Havana leaf we *import direct*, and no better cigars can be produced in this market than those we now offer.

Smokers should see that they obtain our *genuine* cigars, which are offered regularly by many respectable dealers, although some irregular parties put forward inferior cigars as of our make.

We offer these cigars in lots to suit purchasers.

They can be profitably retailed at prices forty per cent. less than imported cigars, will give equal satisfaction, and should be tried, without prejudice, by all who desire a good cigar at moderate cost.

S. FUGUET & SONS,
Importers and Manufacturers,
5 13 26trp No. 229 South FRONT Street.

SPRING STYLES

BOOTS AND SHOES

FOR

GENTS' WEAR.

BARTLETT,

NO. 33 SOUTH SIXTH STREET,

16 16 fmw ABOVE CHESNUT.

AWNINGS

Made from Water-Proof and Mildew-Proof Canvas (New Process). Call and see the material. Also Verandas, Curtains and Tents of all kinds.

PITKIN & CO.,
5 21 fmw6t No. 71 N. SECOND Street.

JOHN FARNUM & CO., COMMISSION MERchants and Manufacturers of Conestoga Ticking, etc., No. 233 CHESNUT Street, Philadelphia. 4 1 wfm6

## THE JUNE MAGAZINES.

### "HARPER'S."

From the article on "The Aurora Borealis," by Professor Loomis, we take the following:—

"The Polar Light is a light which is frequently seen near the horizon, bearing some resemblance to the morning twilight, whence it has received the name of aurora. In the northern hemisphere it is usually termed 'aurora borealis,' because it is chiefly seen in the north. A similar phenomenon is also seen in the southern hemisphere, where it is called 'Aurora Australis.' Each of them may, with greater propriety, be called 'Aurora Polaris,' or Polar Light. They exhibit an endless variety of appearances. In the United States an aurora is uniformly preceded by a hazy or slaty appearance of the sky, particularly in the neighborhood of the northern horizon. When the auroral display commences, this hazy portion of the sky assumes the form of a dark bank or segment of a circle in the north, rising ordinarily to the height of from five to ten degrees. This dark segment is not a cloud, for the stars are seen through it as through a smoky atmosphere, with little diminution of brilliancy. This dark bank is simply a dense haze, and it appears darker from the luminous arc which rests upon it. In high northern latitudes, when the aurora covers the entire heavens, the whole sky seems filled with a dense haze; and in still higher latitudes, where the aurora is sometimes seen in the south, this dark segment is observed resting on the southern horizon and bordered by the auroral light.

"Auroras are sometimes observed simultaneously over large portions of the globe. The aurora of August 28, 1859, was seen throughout more than 140 degrees of longitude, from Eastern Europe to California, and from Jamaica on the south to an unknown distance in British America on the north. The aurora of September 2, 1859, was seen at the Sandwich Islands; it was seen throughout the whole of North America and Europe; and the disturbance of the magnetic needle indicated its presence throughout all Northern Asia, although the sky was overcast, so that at many places it could not be seen. An aurora was seen at the same time in South America and New Holland. The auroras of September 25, 1841, and November 17, 1848, were almost equally extensive.

"The height of a large number of auroras has been computed, and the average result for the upper limit of the streamers is 450 miles. From a multitude of observations it is concluded that the aurora seldom appears at an elevation less than about 45 miles above the earth's surface, and that it frequently extends upward to an elevation of 500 miles. Auroral arches having a well-defined border are generally less than 100 miles in height.

"Auroras are very unequally distributed over the earth's surface. They occur most frequently in the higher latitudes, and are almost unknown within the tropics. At Havana, in latitude 23 degrees, but six auroras have been recorded within a hundred years, and south of Havana auroras are still more unfrequent. As we travel northward from Cuba, auroras increase in frequency and brilliancy; they rise higher in the heavens, and oftener ascend to the zenith. Near the parallel of 40 degrees we find on an average only ten auroras annually. Near the parallel of 42 degrees, the average number is twenty annually; near 45 degrees the number is forty, and near the parallel of 50 degrees it amounts to eighty annually. Between this point and the parallel of 62 degrees, auroras, during the winter, are seen almost every night. They appear high in the heavens, and as often to the south as the north. In regions further north they are seldom seen except in the south, and from this point they diminish in frequency and brilliancy as we advance towards the pole. Beyond latitude 62 degrees the average number of auroras is reduced to forty annually. Beyond latitude 67 degrees it is reduced to twenty; and near latitude 78 degrees it is reduced to ten annually.

"Auroral exhibitions take place in the upper regions of the atmosphere, since they partake of the earth's rotation. All the celestial bodies have an apparent motion from east to west, arising from the rotation of the earth; but bodies belonging to the earth, including the atmosphere and the clouds which float in it, partake of the earth's rotation, so that their relative position is not affected by it. The same is true of auroral exhibitions. Whenever an auroral corona is formed, it maintains sensibly the same position in the heavens during the whole period of its continuance, although the stars meanwhile revolve at the rate of fifteen degrees per hour.

"The grosser part of the earth's atmosphere is limited to a moderate distance from the earth. At the height of a little over four miles, the density of the air is only one-half what it is at the earth's surface. At the height of fifty miles the atmosphere is well-nigh inappreciable in its effect upon twilight. The phenomena of lunar eclipses indicate an appreciable atmosphere at the height of 66 miles. The phenomena of shooting stars indicate an atmosphere at the height of 200 or 300 miles, while the aurora indicates that the atmosphere does not entirely cease at the height of 500 miles. Auroral exhibitions take place, therefore, in an atmosphere of extreme rarity; so rare indeed that it, in experiments with an air-pump, we could exhaust the air as completely, we should say that we had obtained a perfect vacuum.

"The auroral beams are simply spaces which are illumined by the flow of electricity through the upper regions of the atmosphere. During the auroras of 1859 these beams were nearly 500 miles in length, and their lower extremities were elevated about 45 miles above the earth's surface. Their tops inclined towards the south, about 17 degrees in the neighborhood of New York, this being the position which the dipping-needle there assumes."

From Mr. W. O. Stoddart's paper on "Pawnbrokers and Loan Offices" we make these extracts:—

"During the summer months the business of the pawnbrokers, though good, is not by any means pressing. The laboring classes are then, for the most part, well and profitably employed, and if it were not for rum, idleness, and real misfortune—such as sickness—there would be comparatively little for 'my uncle' to do. As winter comes on, however, one source of employment after another is closed, expenses increase, while, curiously enough, miscellaneous crowds with slender resources flock from the country. In this city the stream of people from over-sea furnishes a never-failing supply of business to the pawnbroker, and these people seem to hold off wonderfully until the approach of cold weather. Then, however, his shelves begin to fill up. All the early summer they grew thinner, as one pledge after another was redeemed by those who once more found a remunerative demand for their time and labor; but now even the rapidly accruing 'forfeits' do not make room enough for the fresh offerings. Bits of jewelry; furniture; clothing of all kinds; relics of better days; odd mementoes of far away lands beyond the sea; articles of domestic use beyond mention—or unmentionable—all is fish that comes to his net, if only it have a market value, or, in his opinion, a reasonable prospect of ultimate redemption. Hardly an article is offered upon which the pawnbroker is not begged to advance 'more,' but his trade hardens him, and he invariably decides in accordance with what he considers his own interests. These, be it understood, prompt him to loan as much as he safely can upon each item, for a forfeit is by no means an invariable profit. He sees before him all day long, and all the year round, the improvident, the reckless, the vicious, and the victims of unutterable misfortune. It is not his fault that he becomes hardened, and yet he fills an important and useful place in society—a place that must and will be filled, and that always has been filled.

"We will suppose that a gentleman from the rural districts has been imprudent in his expenses, and desires to use his watch as a collateral for a small loan—say fifty dollars. As he saunters up Broadway, wondering how his desire may be best accomplished, and, with more than a little half-concealed nervousness concerning the business in hand, his eye falls upon a sign which announces that 'So-and-So, Diamond Broker,' makes advances on precious stones, watches, etc. Evidently here is his man. As he steps into the office, the dapper young man behind the counter reads him at a glance, and his application for a thirty-day loan is at once assented to, as a matter of course. The money, a trifle less perhaps than he had expected, owing to the somewhat old-fashioned character of his time-piece, is counted out to him, and he again descends to the street, with his receipt in his hand.

"Now let him examine that same paper. No mention is made of any deposit or sale by himself to the gentlemanly 'broker,' but he holds in his hand an agreement from that person to sell him thirty days from date, at a price named, a watch whose number and description are only too familiar, while the barest trifle of simple arithmetic enables him to see that the transaction nets the 'broker' fifteen per cent. per month for the use of his money. There is no use whatever in storming. Even the lawyers and the police can not help him. *He has sold his watch*, and though he can buy it back again at any time within the thirty days, he can not hope to obtain it for one dollar less than the price specified in his written contract. If his necessities continue, and the contract expires, he has no help whatever in the law against illegal pawnbroking, and his watch is *gone*. But he may have been an old customer of that same broker. He may have brought in many watches, of various patterns and values. Some of them he may have redeemed, and others not. His very personal presentation of a security may be a reason for its speedy disappearance on his departure. Nothing need be said; but on his failure to redeem, that watch will hardly find its way again into the regular channels of trade. The cases go to the melting-pot, and the works make their second appearance long afterwards in such a guise that their own maker would not know them.

"With diamonds and other precious stones there is even less difficulty. The settings are of comparatively little account, and are melted up at once, while the gems themselves are promptly invested with new clothing, unless any peculiarities render a trip beyond the seas advisable—and is there not a good market in Europe? Does not Europe find America equally convenient for similar purposes? But, as the diamond brokers and watch fanciers cannot properly attend to all the departments of this interesting business, a good deal remains for the 'auctioneers.'"

## SECRET HISTORY OF 1866.

*From the London Spectator.*

The fourth volume of the official account in course of issue by the Austrian Government of the events of 1866 contains assertions and gives versions of despatches hitherto unknown, which have excited no little attention in Berlin, and are deservedly calculated to invite general notice. The volume itself we have not seen. We are indeed doubtful whether it has as yet been actually published. Certainly no copy has reached this country. We write, therefore, with only such knowledge of its contents as are furnished by privileged and anticipatory communications made to German papers, evidently by favor of the Austrian authorities. It cannot be supposed that the extracts are not authentic, for though their matter has given rise to much controversy, their correctness has not been challenged. On the contrary, the press favorable to the Austrian Government, after startling the public with documents, has striven hard to work out a sensational charge, on the authority of the text it has given of these official papers. But if the accuracy of the extracts as given in the Austrian journals has not been impugned, that of the version given by the Austrian Government of despatches not of its composition, and which it cannot pretend to have come by fairly, has been distinctly challenged by those who gave the best right to know what they themselves wrote, and have substantiated their protest by publication of the original text.

The document which is the principal subject-matter for controversy is not an entire despatch, but only the end of a despatch of the date of the 20th of July, 1866, from Count Bismark at Nikolsburg, to Count Goltz, Prussian minister in Paris. As given by the Austrians, its text conveys the following points:—That the King of Prussia had consented to an armistice; that Barral (Italian envoy) had asked for instructions and powers from Florence, but it was doubtful whether these would come in time; that the King "attaches less importance to a North-German Federation than I do, and, therefore, above all sets store by annexation, which I consider in a certain degree (*allenfalls*) as incumbent along with reform;" that the King had declared himself determined on abdicating sooner than forego large additions of territory to Prussia; that the French propositions, provided there were a rectification of frontiers with Austria, might be suitable for a separate treaty with the latter, but that they were insufficient for coming to terms with the other enemies of Prussia, especially in South Germany. On the strength of this text, the charge has been advanced that after Sadowa the King of Prussia had no care for Germany; that what alone ran in his mind was to grasp a certain amount of conquest for himself as sovereign of Prussia; that provided he could secure sufficient personal advantages for himself, he was ready not merely to discard any consideration for Germany, but also to leave Italy in the lurch; and that Count Bismark on this occasion was not strong enough to control his master's narrow and selfish disposition. The immediate rejoinder to this publication has been the issue in Berlin of the true text of this portion of the despatch. That despatch was written in a lexicon-cipher. Such a cipher cannot be unravelled by ingenuity, it can be read only through initiation into the key. There is therefore no possible excuse for mistakes. Either the despatch would remain altogether undeciphered, or the key must render its contents as clear as if they had been written in plain letters. Now, how are we to explain on any other ground than malice prepense the fact that the text as given by the Austrian authorities is marked by suppressions and by substitutions, every one of which has been necessary to make the despatch bear the unfavorable sense against the Prussian King's Minister which the Austrian publication gives to it? The first suppression, right in the middle of the despatch, is the following:—"Your telegram, via Vienna, just to hand. I send this one also, via Vienna, and observe that the French propositions would satisfy us as preliminary, provided there be a rectification of frontiers with Austria, for a separate peace with Austria, should she be disposed to conclude one in the sense of your telegram, No. 68, of the 17th July." It is, therefore, not true that Prussia was disposed to accept the French proposals as regards a peace with Austria on any other basis than had been laid down in a previous Prussian despatch, the wording of which we do not know; but the reference to which, made in the present one, must have been deliberately expunged by the Austrian publicists. Equally discreditable is it to have left out the other passage, indicating the way the despatch travelled—though why this was done is intelligible—as it shows how the Austrian authorities, by a gross breach of honor, contrived to get hold of the document. The next suppression is not less unblushing. The Austrian writers have actually dared to bring the charge of readiness to throw over Italy on the strength of a text mutilated by themselves in this sense, by their having left out the words, "but without the participation of Italy we cannot come a conclusion." Thirdly, the word *allenfalls* (in a certain degree) is substituted for *allerdings* (undoubtedly), thus making Bismark appear to rate annexations at a slight value, whereas he expressly guarded himself by the word he really used against such an assumption, though he did convey confidentially to Goltz an intimation that the King was, in his opinion, too exclusively eager for annexations. Lastly, there is the quite unaccountable substitution on any other ground than deliberate falsification, of "enemies in South," instead of "North," Germany, in the passage which gives the reason why the French propositions could not be considered adequate for any but a special and single-handed treaty between Prussia and Austria, the reason naturally being, that after what had happened Prussia could not tolerate on her flanks such hostile powers in the North as Hanover, Hesse, and Saxony. The whole structure it has been sought artfully to raise on the basis of this garbled despatch is a fabric of casuistry. There is nothing in this despatch—or rather, in that portion of the despatch which is alone made public—which warrants the imputations which it has been attempted to throw out. At the time of its composition the negotiations for peace were just at the most anxious point. That France was eagerly trying to play the arbiter is a public fact; but in this document it is preposterous to discover evidence of Bismark or Prussia having been disposed to buy off France by unworthy concessions. This, however, is the charge explicitly uttered in the closing paragraph of this fifth volume, without one tittle of evidence in support thereof. On the contrary, evidence can be found even in the garbled version, in the opposite sense. Bismark refers Goltz to the programme he had given in his despatch of the 9th July. That programme must have been the one brought to Paris on the 11th by Prince Reuss, and of the nature of which we know this, that on the 12th M. Drouyn de Lhuys, in reference to this communication, wrote to Prince Metternich that Austria's expulsion from the Confederation was a *sine qua non* condition, and that if Austria did not at once yield this point, the contest would be continued to the uttermost. That the King himself, after Sadowa, was possessed of a pronounced craving for provinces; that at this crowning moment of military achievement, the sense of what in the way of aggrandizement it was incumbent on his Hohenzollern nature to obtain weighed mightily on his mind, is an old story; but there is nothing in this that in any manner impairs the really national spirit which throughout animated Prussian counsels. There is not a shadow of evidence furnished for the preposterous assertion that Prussia showed herself disposed at one time to satisfy the French desires for aggrandizement at the expense of German interests.

But when such reckless assertions and such deliberate perversions of a text are met with in a publication of this peculiar character, it is not possible to dismiss them lightly. It is bad enough when an individual lends himself to misrepresentation, but what is to be thought of a Government that deliberately makes itself a party to so discreditable a publication of garbled documents, obtained in the first instance by fraud, and then falsified, for the publication in which this scandalous falsification is given to the world is avowedly and strictly official? Now, what is deserving of notice is the fact that, rightly or wrongly, the belief is entertained in Berlin that for this last breach of propriety Count Beust is not himself directly responsible, but that it is due to other and even more exalted influences. The book which contains these astounding sallies is one published under authority of the Military Chancery—that Board which has ever been the reserved domain for Imperial presidency and Court influence. It professes to be the version of the military action of the Austrian army in 1866, and as such is compiled, with the assistance of records in the pigeon-holes of the Austrian War Office—in that office where the Archduke Albert is supreme. It is to Imperial agency, in the direct sense of the term, then, that the public action is ascribed in Berlin, and it is but natural that this view should add greatly to the importance of a manifestation so indecorous and foreign to all precedent.

## SPECIAL NOTICES.

FOR THE SUMMER.—TO PREVENT sunburn and all discolorations and irritations of the skin, bites of mosquitoes or other insects, use Wright's Arconated Glycerine Tablet. It is deliciously fragrant, transparent, and has no equal as a toilet soap. For sale by druggists generally. R. & G. A. WRIGHT, No. 624 CHESTNUT Street. 4 5

U. S. OFFICE OF ARTIFICIAL LIMBS. —An appropriation ($50,000) having been made by Congress for purchasing

ARTIFICIAL LIMBS FOR OFFICERS

of the United States Army and Navy mutilated in the service, applications may now be made, in person or by letter, by officers entitled to the benefit of the act, and who desire the best Artificial Limbs, to

Dr. B. FRANK PALMER, Surgeon Artist,
No. 1609 CHESNUT Street, Philadelphia,
No. 678 BROADWAY, New York,
No. 81 GREEN Street, Boston.
Offices for Supplying Army and Navy Officers.

5 12§

OFFICE PHILADELPHIA AND SOUTHERN MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY, No. 130 S. THIRD Street, May 16, 1869.

The stockholders of this Company are requested to present their certificates at this office at once, that the proper reduction of the par value, in accordance with the provisions of the act of the Legislature reducing the same, approved April 16, 1869, and accepted by the stockholders May 5, 1869, may be stamped thereon.

Books of subscription to the capital stock at its reduced valuation are now open at this office.

CHARLES S. TEAL, Treasurer.

5 13 12t

AMERICAN ACADEMY OF MUSIC

MRS. FRANCES ANNE KEMBLE
WILL READ
AS YOU LIKE IT."
FOR THE BENEFIT OF THE
MERCANTILE LIBRARY COMPANY,
WEDNESDAY EVENING, May 26, at 8 o'clock.

Admission, One Dollar. Reserved seats in Parquet, Parquet Circle, and Balcony, Two Dollars. The sale of tickets and reserved seats will commence at Trumpler's Music Store, No. 926 Chesnut street, on Thursday, the 20th inst., at 9 o'clock A. M. 5 18 7t

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD COMPANY, TREASURER'S DEPARTMENT,
PHILADELPHIA, May, 15, 1869.

NOTICE TO STOCKHOLDERS.—The books are now open for subscription and payment of the new stock of the Company.

THOMAS T. FIRTH,
Treasurer.

5 18 30

"A PENNY SAVED IS EQUAL TO TWO Earned."—The time to save money is when you earn it, and the way to save it is by depositing a portion of it weekly in the old FRANKLIN SAVING FUND, No. 136 S. FOURTH Street, below Chesnut. Money in large or small amounts received, and five per cent. interest allowed. Open daily from 9 to 3, and on Monday evenings from 7 to 9 o'clock.

CYRUS CADWALLADER,
2 16 Treasurer.

OLD OAKS CEMETERY COMPANY OF PHILADELPHIA.
OFFICE, No. 518 WALNUT STREET.

This Company is now prepared to dispose of Lots, clear of all incumbrance, on REASONABLE TERMS. The advantages offered by this Cemetery are well known to be equal if not superior to those possessed by any other Cemetery.

We invite all who desire to purchase Burial Lots to call at the office, where plans can be seen and all particulars will be given.

To societies desiring large tracts of land a liberal reduction will be made.

ALFRED C. HARMER, President.
MARTIN LANDENBERGER, Treasurer.
MICHAEL NISBET, Secretary. 1 11 6m

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD COMPANY, TREASURER'S DEPARTMENT.
PHILADELPHIA, Pa., May 3d, 1869.

NOTICE TO STOCKHOLDERS.

The Board of Directors have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of FIVE PER CENT. on the capital stock of the Company, clear of National and State taxes, payable in cash on and after May 20, 1869.

Blank powers of attorney for collecting dividends can be had at the Office of the Company, No. 238 S. Third street.

The Office will be opened at 8 A. M. and closed at 4 P. M. from May 20 to June 5, for the payment of dividends, and after that date from 9 A. M. to 3 P. M.

THOMAS T. FIRTH,
5 3 60†] Treasurer.

NOTE.—The Third Instalment on New Stock of 1868 is due and payable on or before June 15.

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD COMPANY, TREASURER'S DEPARTMENT,
PHILADELPHIA, PENNA., April 2, 1869.

TO THE STOCKHOLDERS OF THE PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD COMPANY.

All Stockholders, as registered on the Books of this Company on the 30th day of April, 1869, will be entitled to subscribe for 25 Per Cent. of their respective interests in New Stock at Par, as follows:—

First. Fifty per cent. at the time of subscription, between the 15th day of May, 1869, and the 30th day of June, 1869.

Second. Fifty per cent. between the 15th day of November, 1869, and the 31st day of December, 1869; or, if Stockholders should prefer, the whole amount may be paid up at the time of subscription, and each instalment so paid shall be entitled to a pro rata of the Dividend that may be declared on full shares.

Third. That every Stockholder holding less than four shares shall be entitled to subscribe for one share; and those holding more than a multiple of four shares shall be entitled to subscribe for an additional share.

Fourth. All share upon which instalments are yet to be paid under Resolution of May 13, 1868, will be entitled to their allotment of the 25 Per Cent. at par, as though they were paid in full.

THOMAS T. FIRTH,
4 2 2m Treasurer.

## JEWELRY, ETC.

LEWIS LADOMUS & CO.
DIAMOND DEALERS & JEWELERS.
WATCHES, JEWELRY & SILVER WARE.
WATCHES and JEWELRY REPAIRED.
802 Chestnut St., Phila.

Ladies' and Gents' Watches,
AMERICAN AND IMPORTED,
Of the most celebrated makers.

FINE VEST CHAINS AND LEONTINES,
in 14 and 18 karat.

DIAMOND and other Jewelry of the latest designs.

Engagement and Wedding Rings, in 18-karat and coin.

Solid Silver-Ware for Bridal Presents, Table Cutlery, Plated Ware, etc. 3 27§

ESTABLISHED 1828.

WATCHES, JEWELRY,
CLOCKS, SILVERWARE, and
FANCY GOODS.

G. W. RUSSELL,
NO. 22 N. SIXTH STREET, PHILADELPHIA.

WILLIAM B. WARNE & CO.,
Wholesale Dealers in
WATCHES AND JEWELRY,
S. E. corner SEVENTH and CHESNUT Streets,
3 24] Second floor, and late of No. 35 S. THIRD St.

## LOOKING GLASSES, ETC.

ESTABLISHED 1795.

A. S. ROBINSON,
FRENCH PLATE LOOKING-GLASSES,
ENGRAVINGS,
BEAUTIFUL CHROMOS,
PAINTINGS,
Manufacturer of all kinds of
LOOKING-GLASS,
PORTRAIT, AND PICTURE FRAMES.
NO. 910 CHESNUT STREET,
3 11 Fifth door above the Continental, Phila.

JOHN SMITH,
LOOKING-GLASS AND PICTURE FRAME MANUFACTURER,
BIBLE AND PRINT PUBLISHER,
And Wholesale Dealer in
AMERICAN AND FRENCH CLOCKS AND REGULATORS OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.

Also, General Agent for the sale of the "Eureka" Patent Condensing Coffee and Tea Pots—something that every family should have, and by which they can save fifty per cent.

Trade supplied at a liberal discount.
4 15 3m No. 916 ARCH STREET.

## CENT.'S FURNISHING GOODS.

PATENT SHOULDER-SEAM
*SHIRT MANUFACTORY*,
AND GENTLEMEN, FURNISHING STORE.

PERFECT FITTING SHIRTS AND DRAWERS made from measurement at very short notice.

All other articles of GENTLEMEN'S DRESS GOODS in full variety.

WINCHESTER & CO.,
11 2 No. 706 CHESNUT Street.

H. S. K. C.
Harris' Seamless Kid Gloves.
EVERY PAIR WARRANTED.
EXCLUSIVE AGENTS FOR GENTS' GLOVES.
J. W. SCOTT & CO.,
5 27 rp NO. 814 CHESNUT STREET.

THE IMPROVED SHOULDER-SEAM Pattern Shirt, manufactory of RICHARD EAYRE, No. 18 N. SIXTH Street, and Gentlemen's Furnishing Goods in large variety. Spring Undershirts and Drawers; also Scarfs, Bows, Gloves, Hosiery, Handkerchiefs, Suspenders, etc. 4 3 mwsf

## SPOOL SILK, THREAD, ETC.

REMOVAL.—PRICES REDUCED.

W. H. MABREY
Would respectfully call the attention of his old customers, and all manufacturers of Clothing and Shoes, and others, who use Spool Silk, Thread, Cotton, Needles, Shuttles, and Sewing Machine Trimmings generally, that he has removed from No. 122 North FOURTH Street to

No. 235 ARCH Street,

Where he will be happy to see all, and sell all goods at reduced prices, and defy all competition in prices and quality.
3 31 wfm3m W. H. MABREY, No. 235 ARCH St.

WIRE FENCING,
For Farms,
Gardens,
Lawns Etc.
ALSO,
WHITE METAL WIRE,
FOR CLOTHES LINES.
G. DE WITT BROTHER & CO
No. 633 MARKET STREET,
5 19 wfm1m PHILADELPHIA.

WIRE GUARDS,
FOR STORE FRONTS, ASYLUMS, FACTORIES, ETC.

Patent Wire Railing, Iron Bedsteads, Ornamental Wire Work, Paper-makers' Wires, and every variety of Wire Work, manufactured by

M. WALKER & SONS,
2 3fmwf No. 11 N. SIXTH Street.

## WINDOW SCREEN.

FLIES AND MOSQUITOES.

MAGOUN'S PATENT ADJUSTABLE
WINDOW SCREEN
WILL FIT ANY WINDOW.
SELLERS BROTHERS,
NO. 623 MARKET ST., PHILADELPHIA
SOLE MANUFACTURERS.
Liberal discount to the trade, 4 29 1m

## GOVERNMENT SALES.

STEAM SAW-MILL, HORSES, MULES, ETC.

DEPOT QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE,
WASHINGTON, D. C., May 19, 1869.

Will be sold at public auction, under the direction of Captain D. G. Thomas, M. S. K., at Lincoln Depot, on MONDAY, 24th inst., commencing at 10 A. M., a lot of Horses, Mules, and Quartermaster Stores, consisting in part of 1 Portable Steam Saw-mill, with 12 circular saws; Turning Lathe and Tools, Pulleys, Shafting, Belting, etc., complete; 1 double-acting Steam Pump and Boiler,

10000 feet Hard Lumber—Oak, Hickory, and Ash.
12 Horses,
10 Army Wagons,
2 2b. Wagons,
2557 Wagon Parts or Gates, etc.;
809 Ambulance do. etc.;
15000 H. and M. Shoes (new),
[2400 lbs. Scrap Iron,
1600 lbs. Iron for Brakes,
325 lbs. old Chains,
115 sets Harness, assorted,
2800 Iron Bolts,
1500 Carriage, etc., Bolts,
2 Bolt-cutting Machines,
1 Pipe-cutting Machine,
20 Mules,
4 Ambulances,
12 Carts,
Timbers—Hubs, Spokes, Spokes, Tongues, Felloes,
1 60-gal. Boiler,
200 Table-legs, new,
9000 ft. Cast-iron Pipe,
125 ft. Water Pipe,
1850 ft. Leather Hose,
190 lbs. Lead,
746 lbs. Zinc,
2181 lbs. Grain Sacks,
50 Lanterns, assorted,
81 Window-frames,
3 Anchor and Chain,

With Tools, Mallets, Sash, Trucks, etc., etc.

Attention is especially called to the Saw-mill, Horses, and Mules to be offered.

Terms—Cash in Government funds.

By authority of the Quartermaster-General.

J. C. McFERRAN,
Deputy Quartermaster-General,
5 13 9t Bvt. Brig.-Gen., U. S. A.

NAVY DEPARTMENT.

BUREAU OF CONSTRUCTION AND REPAIR,
WASHINGTON, D. C., May 12, 1869.

The Navy Department will offer for sale at public auction, at the United States Navy Yard, Portsmouth, N. H., on the 28th day of May, at 12 o'clock M., the iron side-wheel steamer "MUSCOOTA," of 1030 tons, old measurement.

At the United States Navy Yard, Brooklyn, on the 31st day of May, at 12 o'clock M., the screw steamer "HURON," of 507 tons, old measurement, and the screw steamer "PEQUOT," of 593 tons, old measurement.

At the United States Navy Yard, Norfolk, Va., on the 3d day of June, at 12 o'clock M., the iron side-wheel steamer "WINNEPEG," of 1030 tons, old measurement, and the iron steamer "ALLEGHENY," of 989 tons, old measurement.

The vessels and their inventories can be examined at any time, on application to the commandants of the respective yards. The whole amount of the purchase money must be deposited at the time of adjudication, and the vessels must be removed from the Navy Yards within two weeks from the day of sale.

The Government reserves the right to withdraw the vessels from sale for any purchaser who will pay the appraised value with an increase of ten (10) per centum thereto. 5 12 wfm6t

## CARPETINGS, ETC.

1869 SPRING. 1869

LEEDOM & SHAW,
No. 910 ARCH Street.

We are now receiving a very large stock of NEW GOODS for

SPRING SALES.

Embracing all the new styles of
CARPETINGS,
FLOOR OIL CLOTHS,
MATTINGS,
3 11 wfm3m ETC. ETC.

## PHOTOGRAPHS.

WENDEROTH,
TAYLOR & BROWN'S
OLD ESTABLISHED
Photographic Portrait Gallery.

Furnished with every convenience and facility for producing the best work. A new private passage from the Ladies' Dressing-room to the Operating Room.

All the refinements of Photography, such as
IVORYTYPES,
MINIATURES ON PORCELAIN,
OPALOTYPES.

The NEW CRAYONS originated with this establishment.

WENDEROTH, TAYLOR & BROWN,
5 12 wfm 2t No. 914 CHESNUT Street.

## PATENTS.

OFFICE FOR PROCURING PATENTS,
FORREST BUILDINGS,
NO. 119 S. FOURTH STREET, PHILA.,
And Marble Buildings,
No. 460 SEVENTH Street, opposite U. S. Patent Office, Washington, D. C.

H. HOWSON,
Solicitor of Patents.

C. HOWSON,
Attorney at Law.

Communications to be addressed to the Principal Office, Philadelphia. 5 1 1m

PATENT OFFICES,
N. W. Corner FOURTH and CHESNUT,
(Entrance on FOURTH Street).

FRANCIS D. PASTORIUS,
SOLICITOR OF PATENTS.

Patents procured for inventions in the United States and Foreign Countries, and all business relating to the same promptly transacted. Call or send for circulars on Patents.

Open till 9 o'clock every evening. 2 6 smth§

## VELOCIPEDES.

SPECIALTY OF
PONY PHAETONS
AND
Velocipedes,
OF THE LATEST STYLES and LOWEST PRICES;

Together with all the NEW SPRING PATTERNS of first-class PHAETONS AND CARRIAGES, in stock and finish. For sale by

S. W. JACOBS,
4 10 fmw9m No. 617 ARCH STREET.

## CURTAINS AND SHADES.

B. J. WILLIAMS & SONS,
NO. 16 NORTH SIXTH STREET,
MANUFACTURERS OF
Venetian Blinds & Window Shades.
Large and fine assortment at low prices.
STORE SHADES made and lettered. [5 11 1m
CORNICES, CORDS, TASSELS, REPAIRING, ETC.

## PLUMBING AND GAS FITTING.

WM. H. RADFORD,
PRACTICAL
PLUMBER, GAS FITTER,
AND DRAIN LAYER,
243 South Fifteenth Street,
Below Locust.

## FIRE AND BURGLAR PROOF SAFE

SEVERE TEST
AND
GREAT TRIUMPH
OF
MAISER'S FIRE-PROOF SAFES,

At the Great Fire and entire destruction of the MAMMOTH SKATING RINK, TWENTY-FIRST AND RACE STREETS.

The MAISER SAFE used by Mr. Proskauer, the Caterer, at the great Odd Fellows' Ball, was taken from the ruins the day after the fire, and opened on the ground, before an immense crowd of spectators. Notwithstanding that it had been at a white heat for a long time, the contents were found to be wholly uninjured.

The hero has returned to his companions at

MAISER'S SAFE STORE,
No. 434 RACE Street,
Where he can be examined. 5 3 mwfim

C. L. MAISER,
MANUFACTURER OF
FIRE AND BURGLAR-PROOF SAFES,
LOCKSMITH, BELL-HANGER, AND DEALER IN BUILDING HARDWARE,
3 55 No. 434 RACE Street.

## FURNITURE, ETC.

FOR
BARGAINS IN FURNITURE
GO TO
RICHMOND & CO.,
No. 45 South SECOND Street,
4 30 1m ABOVE CHESNUT, EAST SIDE.

JOHN F. FOREPAUGH & SON,
Successors to Richmond & Forepaugh,
FURNITURE WAREROOMS
NO. 40 SOUTH SECOND STREET,
5 7§ West Side, Philadelphia.

## REFRIGERATORS.

SAVERY'S PATENT
*COMBINED DINING-ROOM*
Water-Cooler and Refrigerator.

This article has a tank for ice and water, of iron, enameled, arranged in such a manner as to cool an enameled iron chamber, both being covered with an ornamental walnut case; in the chamber, butter, milk, and other provisions can be kept cool and sweet; the ice in the water-tank is not wasted, but supplies at all times cool water for drinking purposes, all being perfectly free from the taste of zinc, or any other substance that can in any way be detrimental to health; and as this article is intended for the dining-room, its superintendence is easy and convenient, and it cannot fail to recommend itself to all housekeepers as a useful as well as an ornamental piece of furniture. Nos. 3 and 4 are set on legs and answer the purposes of side tables in dining-rooms.

We manufacture four sizes:—Nos. 1, 2, 3, and 4—holding respectively 2, 4, 6, and 8 gallons. No. 1 is small, and is suitable only for very small families, or for milk and butter. No. 4 for large families, boarding-houses, etc. Nos. 2 and 3 are intermediate sizes.

They can be had of any responsible furnishing store, or of the manufacturers,

SAVERY & COOPER,
Nos. 614 and 616 MARKET Street,
AND
Corner South FRONT and REED Streets,
5 10 1m Philadelphia.

## PAPER HANGINGS.

BEAN & WARD,
PLAIN AND DECORATIVE
PAPER HANGINGS,
NO. 251 SOUTH THIRD STREET,
BETWEEN WALNUT AND SPRUCE,
PHILADELPHIA.
COUNTRY WORK PROMPTLY ATTENDED TO. 2 18§

LOOK! LOOK!! LOOK!!!—WALL PAPERS and Linen Window Shades Manufactured, the cheapest in the city, at JOHNSTON'S Depot, No. 1033 SPRING GARDEN Street, below Eleventh. Branch, No. 307 FEDERAL Street, Camden, New Jersey. 2 25§

A HANDSOME ASSORTMENT OF WALL PAPERS and Window Shades. S. F. BALDERSTON & SON, No. 902 SPRING GARDEN St. 12 23 3m

## ROOFING.

READY ROOFING.—This Roofing is adapted to all buildings. It can be applied to
STEEP OR FLAT ROOFS
at one-half the expense of tin. It is readily put on old Shingle Roofs without removing the shingles, thus avoiding the damaging of ceilings and furniture while undergoing repairs. (No gravel used.)

PRESERVE YOUR TIN ROOFS WITH WELTON'S ELASTIC PAINT.

I am always prepared to Repair and Paint Roofs at short notice. Also, PAINT FOR SALE by the barrel or gallon, the best and cheapest in the market.

W. A. WELTON,
No. 711 N. NINTH Street, above Coates, and
2 17§ No. 818 WALNUT Street.

TO OWNERS, ARCHITECTS, BUILDERS AND ROOFERS.—Roofs! Yes, yes. Every size and kind, old or new. At No. 543 N. THIRD Street, the AMERICAN CONCRETE PAINT AND ROOF COMPANY are selling their celebrated paint for TIN ROOFS, and for preserving all wood and metals. Also, their solid complex roof covering, the best ever offered to the public, with brushes, cans, buckets, etc., for the work. Anti-vermin, Fire, and Water-proof; Light, Tight, Durable. No cracking, pealing, or shrinking. No paper, gravel, or heat. Good for all climates. Directions given for work, or good workmen supplied. Cars, promptness, certainty! One price! Call! Examine! Judge!

Agents wanted for interior counties.
4 29tf JOSEPH LEEDS, Principal.

TO BUILDERS AND CONTRACTORS.—We are prepared to furnish English imported
ASPHALTIC ROOFING FELT
in quantities to suit. This roofing was used to cover the Paris Exhibition in 1867.
MERCHANT & CO.,
4 29 3m Nos. 517 and 519 MINOR Street.

ROOFING.—LITTLE & CO., "THE LIVE ROOFERS." No. 1238 MARKET Street. Every description of Old and Leaky Roofs made tight and warranted to keep in repair for five years. Old Tin Roofs made equal to new. A trial only required to insure satisfaction. Orders promptly attended to. 3 8 3m

OLD GRAVEL ROOFS COVERED OVER with Mastic Slate, and warranted for ten years.
HAMILTON & COOPERER,
3 15 6m No. 45 S. TENTH Street.

## LEGAL NOTICES.

DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED STATES FOR THE EASTERN DISTRICT OF PENNSYLVANIA.

JOHN TATUM, of the firm of Daniel and John Tatum, having petitioned for his discharge, a meeting of creditors will be held on the 31st day of May, 1869, at 3 o'clock P. M., before Register WILLIAM McMICHAEL, Esq., at No. 230 WALNUT Street, in the city of Philadelphia, that the examination of the bankrupt may be finished and any business of meetings required by section 27 or 28 of the act of Congress transacted.

The Register will certify whether the bankrupt has conformed to this duty.

A hearing will also be had on WEDNESDAY, the 16th day of June, 1869, before the Court at Philadelphia, at 10 o'clock A. M., when parties interested may show cause against the discharge.

Witness the Honorable JOHN CADWALADER, Judge of the said District Court and seal thereof, at Philadelphia, April 30, 1869.
(SEAL.)
G. R. FOX, Clerk.
Attest—WILLIAM McMICHAEL, Register. 5 3 m3t*

IN THE COURT OF COMMON PLEAS FOR THE CITY AND COUNTY OF PHILADELPHIA.
MARY E. FOX, by her next friend, vs. ADAM FOX, December Term, 1868, No. 8. In Divorce.

To ADAM FOX, respondent:—The depositions of witnesses in the above case on the part of the libellant will be taken before ISAAC S. ATKINSON, Esq., Examiner, at the office, No. 128 South SIXTH Street, in the city of

## HAVRE-DE-GRACE.

**Its Prosperity, History, and Surroundings.**

*From Our Own Correspondent.*

HAVRE-DE-GRACE, Md., May 22, 1869.—It is in the recollection of many whose heads have whitened with the hoar frosts of age, the intense feeling of greed occasioned by the near approach to the finishing stroke of the engineer on that important link of internal navigation, the "Susquehanna and Tide Water Canal," connecting Philadelphia and Baltimore with the vast boards of wealth then lying inert and unproductive in the forests, mines, and prolific fields of Pennsylvania and Southern New York. In regard to the values of building lots in this ancient town, anterior to the projection of the canal, the chief and absorbing pursuits occupying the periodical attention of its sparse population, were fishing in spring-time and gaming in autumn, the interval filled up by knitting of the seine, the repair of their duck guns, and the remaining time spent or wasted in aquatic sports, the spinning of yarns, and interchange of friendly visits. Reversing the order of things, in the natural habits of the black bear, incubating during the season of the year when all other occupations are aroused to activity and vigorous effort, during the summer, the unique characteristics of its inhabitants were exhibited in one peculiar to seaboard life, the genuine philosophy of rest or repose.

No cankering cares ploughed their corrugated lines upon their smooth and placid brows. Jolly hospitable, and kind, they were indifferent, whether "school was kept" or otherwise. Although not inscribing upon the tablets of time and the hearts of their nation, an illustrious reputation and name, their homely domicils were those of no small degree of comfort, pleasure, and content.

Every place, however remote and obscure, has its reminiscences of incident, has a history This town has its legends of the past, its romance. England furnished its Jack Sheppard and Clifford. The vicinity of this town was the theatre of the exploits of the daring yet generous highwaymen, Hare and Hutton.

During the struggle of this country in 1812 with Great Britain, Havre-de-Grace challenged the chivalry of the world in the acts of its adopted citizen O'Neil, during the disastrous, and to us disgraceful, incursions of the execrable incendiary Cockburn on the shores of the Chesapeake Bay, and the attack by gun boats on this town, then a hamlet of a few houses. This gallant son of Erin, alone, confronted and maintained his position in the unequal combat, loading and firing his musket until knocked down and disarmed by the disembarked red coats, after which they plundered and burned the few time-stained shanties comprising the village: then electrified the old continents and cities of Europe with the astonishing intelligence of the capitulation and capture of "Havre-de-Grace," and a few days later the downfall of the fortified town of "Frenchtown," consisting of a tavern and one or two habitations of poverty, which had *not* even an O'Neil to elicit their pugnacity.

These glorious feats of the wooden walls of the Mistress of the Seas gave occasion to illuminations and rejoicings, on the part of our old querulous mamma, that she was not yet incapacitated by age to flog us for being so naughty as to question her prerogative in the enforcement of laws regulating "free trade and sailors' rights." It is manifest, therefore, that this now quiet and unostentatious city occupies upon the page of thrilling incident no mean place. It will be borne in mind, also, that it was pertinaciously insisted upon as the most eligible site for our National Capitol. It has had also its historical panics and pecuniary ebullitions. It came to pass, as the wheels of time and fortune revolved, the placidity of its quaint denizens was destined to be excited and disturbed.

Cupidity, that great agitating element of our fallen nature, which has caused in our day a disregard and severance of the most ancient and sacred ties, domestic and fraternal, in quest of the golden placers of California and Australia, burst with resistless power upon the proprietorship of Havre-de-Grace, causing them to ignore all propriety and sense of justice in the estimation of values upon their building lots, charging fabulously extravagant prices—resulting in the discouragement of capital investments for business or residence. Speculation was rife, many suffered by the explosion of the evanescent bubble or became hopelessly bankrupt in attempting to carry the weight of its fictitious reputation as the prospective centre of trade; it being, instead the distributing point for the commodities of the valley of the Susquehanna and its dependencies. The great mistake of such was in not comprehending that the relation and nature of all business is to seek the great absorbing metropolitan cities, attracting centripetally the elementary resources upon which their very existence depends.

Those days of abnormal disturbance passed away with its victims. Then the original inhabitants, with those from other States casting their lots with them, engaged in legitimate avocations, and have pursued the even tenor of their way, despite discouragements, and have slowly but surely advanced, until thrift and modest prosperity are evinced in all the surroundings of persons and place. It is becoming almost imperceptibly a city of note and importance, especially as regards the interests of manufacture. A nucleus is formed around which is clustering manufactories, assuming proportions that give promise in the future of operations of such magnitude as not to be conjectured by the most sanguine and ardent.

The shipments have been and continue heavy. Its Merchant flouring mill demands the cereals of the surrounding fertile fields. The saw mills in and near it, on Swan creek, turn out millions of feet of lumber that reach our city via Chesapeake and Delaware Canal in barges, and by vessels distributed throughout the districts bordering on the noble Chesapeake Bay and contiguous sounds of the Carolinas, and of that description of lumber from the white pine regions; while it is a notable fact that the enterprising proprietors of those mills are making heavy drafts on the yellow pine of Virginia and the Carolinas to keep their mills amply supplied with logs under all contingencies, which are towed on the rough bosom of the lower Chesapeake Bay in rafts the entire length of the bay, from Norfolk to the mills near Havre-de-Grace.

We may well pause here and ask, can there be any enterprise, however difficult, to cause such energy and skill, supported by ample capital, to hesitate? It requires not the "ken" of the prophetic seer to predict the future of a place possessed of such advantages. Conveniently accessible by railroad, canals, and river; beautifully located on the "delta" formed at the gorge of the "bold Susquehanna," with an area of level surface sufficient for a city to rival Baltimore in extent; hills of great altitude, flanking one side and rear; the river and arm of Chesapeake Bay forming another side and front, with the crescent-shaped mountains, with their green and cultivated slopes forming the background; and in the distant perspective the grand granite formations outcropping and precipitous; and the busy, prosperous, and romantic Port Deposit picturesquely studding the abrupt face of the hills on the margin of the river—the whole, on approaching from the bay, presenting features eminently worthy the pencil of the most renowned artist, or the most accurate delineations of the photographic rays of the great king of day.

The lover of nature will drink inspiration at every step he takes in the diversified aspect presented, as he changes the standpoint of observation. The prospect indicated challenged the admiration and elicited exclamations of delight from an old shipmaster, as he surveyed the lovely scene from the deck of a steamer in the offing; instantly recognizing the resemblance to Rio de Janeiro. The most beautiful harbor in the world; the historical legends and traditions; its peculiar advantages as the termini of the great chain of intercommunication with the interior, accessibility, salubrity of climate; the riches of its waters contributing to the pleasures of the table; the attractive beauty of its noble harbor, all demonstrably true, are sufficiently fascinating. But should the "project" now entertained of uniting the lakes with the Chesapeake Bay (a splendid conception, and perfectly practicable) be prosecuted to a success, by extending the Pennsylvania Canal from Lock Haven to Cleveland or Erie, on the lake, what comprehension is equal to the computation of the value or extent of the trade that would seek an outlet at this point, or measure the glorious results to those identified with its welfare? This can only be, and should be, accomplished by the several corporations mentioned above acting as a *unit* and co-operating with each other in promoting this grand scheme; invoking also the countenance and aid of the Boards of Trade interested in its consummation. In such event, Havre-de-Grace would be as rapid in its growth as its prosperity would be permanent. L. S. C.

## WASHINGTON OFFICIALS.

**Their Grandeur and Unapproachability—What Don Piatt Says of Them.**

Don Piatt writes to the Cincinnati *Commercial* his opinions of the character and manners of Washington officials. He speaks in the following strain:—

AT THE STATE DEPARTMENT.

I have a vivid remembrance of a visit to the State Department when I was younger and greener than I am now. I remember it was on a Thursday, and a card was hung upon the door knob, warning the visitor that none but members of Congress, foreign ministers, and secretaries of legation were admitted on Thursdays. I tried to pass the messenger in the hall by assuming a brusque air, but his keen eyes and dignified bearing quite unnerved and belittled me, and he turned me out doors with a manner that charmed while it maddened me. I went up the next day the messenger knew me, and with a sneer bade me go up stairs. There I found a man who could gain a position in society at any court in the world merely on his appearance. I felt humiliated in his presence. He observed me with great composure, and he knew in a minute that I was not a member of Congress nor a Secretary of Legation, and he knew, therefore, that I was of no consequence. He turned me over to another man, who also put on scollops and treated me something like a convict. He looked me over, and then transferred me to another. I spent two hours in that department, trying to do what ought not to have taken ten minutes.

AT THE TREASURY DEPARTMENT.

You are rather better treated here, merely because nobody pays any attention to you. You ask the cluster of messengers about the table in the hall fronting the Secretary's office if the Secretary is within. They say yes or no, as the case may be, and continue scribbling on scraps of paper. They give no further notice to you, and the stranger is left in ignorance of what is proper for him to do. If you make further inquiry, you will probably be snapped off with a short word, or receive no answer whatever. If you produce a card, and ask to see the Secretary, one of the messengers will probably take the card in, but he will do it in such a way as to make you wish he had not done it. You will get along well enough with Boutwell, if you get to him, but I pity you if he has not the information you seek, and you are referred to some clerk or subordinate. Then you will see where the laugh comes in. You will not only be required to give your name, residence, and the extent of your family, but you will be asked for what purpose you desire the information, and the business you follow. The humiliation you suffer before these autocrats is something beyond conception. You approach them with hat in hand, and remain standing in a respectful attitude until they are ready to talk to you. They will then look up at you disdainfully, frowning an inquiry as to your reason for troubling them. Ten chances to one you have not the courage, in such presence, to tell your business intelligently, and you are only too glad to leave them when they have given you anything like an answer. As for transacting business with some of these young popinjays, it is not to be thought of. They have only to cast their eyes on you, and they can tell the texture of your cravat, the cost of your coat, the material of your pantaloons, and the maker of your hat. The more broadcloth you have on, and the larger the diamond in your shirt-front, the better will be your treatment. The same is true of every department here.

## HOAR.

**Troubles in the Cabinet Brewing—The Attorney-General Censured.**

The N. Y. *Herald's* correspondent at Washington says:—

A strong effort is being made to have the President dismiss Attorney-General Hoar from the Cabinet. He has rendered himself extremely unpopular with those who have had business to transact with the Attorney-General's office, and especially obnoxious to Senators and members. "I will bet a champagne supper," said a Senator the other day, in the presence of a dozen gentlemen, "that you cannot find a single Senator or member, not excluding the delegation from Massachusetts, who will speak well of this man Hoar." The company, which was composed mostly of Congressmen, echoed, "That's so" to this remark, and nobody took the bet. Hoar is eminently against the politicians, and he puts down in this category all the members of both houses of Congress. He was so insulting in his manner towards the Congressmen that a couple of members of the Cabinet who happened to hear about it went to him and advised him to change his policy, otherwise he would make hosts of enemies for the administration. It appears, however, that he has refused to adopt the advice, alleging that he did not take charge of the Attorney-General's office to please the politicians. The Congressmen say all sorts of hard things about him—as, for instance, that he is run by ex-Attorney-General Evarts—and they threaten that if he is not removed before Congress meets a resolution of censure will be introduced upon him and passed. Strange as it may appear, the most bitter against him are the members from Massachusetts.

## GOLDWIN SMITH.

**A Slap at the English Professor—A Side Thrust from a Foreign Source.**

*From the Hartford Evening Post, May 20.*

Has Goldwin Smith come to this country as an emissary from the British Government to be around our camp fires and weaken our hearts on the eve of battle? Now, just when Mr. Sumner has kindled a fire of righteous indignation in the minds of the people, Mr. Goldwin Smith, leaving his chair of history at Cornell University, proceeds to pour cold water on the enthusiasm, and endeavors to scare us out of our revenge. Mr. Smith, before an assembly of citizens at Ithaca, N. Y., last evening, replied to Mr. Sumner's arguments. He warned the American people against cherishing the hope of securing Ireland or Canada or one of the British West India islands in payment of the Alabama claims. He declared that Mr. Sumner's speech was bitter and rancorous, and was only bringing us to grief in England; and he repeated that stale old fib about the friendliness of the English Government towards this country during the war. In fact, Mr. Smith gave us a side thrust, which is very aggravating, coming from such a quarter. His speech, though apparently in a very moderate vein, was unbecoming to a professor of one of our colleges, and was perhaps a violation of the courtesy extended to him when he was invited to a chair in an American university. Mr. Goldwin Smith's speech will, however, have very little effect, for we are now in a condition to wait just as patiently as England may desire for the settlement of this business. So long as we can see England contort and twist, and writhe and struggle under one speech from a single Senator we can grow fat on our own sense of importance, and leave Mr. Smith to grow poor on his speeches against war.

## MELANCHOLY SUICIDE.

**A Man who Fought Bravely Dies Ignominiously.**

*From the Lockport (N. Y.) papers, May 18.*

On Monday last, James M. Seaver, Collector of the town of Hartland, Niagara county, committed suicide by shooting himself in the heart. Mr. Seaver was elected Collector in 1868, and last winter it was discovered that the tax-roll had been tampered with, and Mr. Seaver was indicted for forgery. The unfortunate man made restitution as far as he was able to those who supposed they had been wronged by him, and in making restitution, a note of hand, purporting to be endorsed by his father, was used by him. Later the endorsement was pronounced a forgery, a circumstance which affected Mr. Seaver very much. Expecting his trial would take place this week, he took his life in the manner stated, protesting his innocence to the last, as will be seen by the following letter written by him:—

JOHNSON'S CREEK, May 17, 1869.—To any and all whom it may concern:—To friends, if any there is left, I would give my kind regards from the bottom of my heart; to those who are persecuting me I forgive them. But there is this difference between them and me. Whilst they were at their homes perambulating the country with their patriotism oozing out at their finger ends, I was at the front doing my duty to my country and Government and eating raw pork and hard bread. I have been placed in trying circumstances before in my life. I have been upon many a gory field of strife, where my fellow-men went down by the hundreds and thousands; my only son carried from Cold Harbor with his life's blood oozing out, and myself maimed, scarred, and wounded on more than one battle-field; all this I could stand. But when men that I have been strong friends with, and they pretend to be friends to me, and then turn to be black-hearted traitors, it is more than I can stand, and especially after everything was all right to the last cent. I have this satisfaction of knowing that nobody is wronged but myself, and I have concluded to quit. I have been advised to forsake my bail; but no, gentlemen, no, never! One thing more and I have done. I am not guilty of altering that roll, so help me God!


## RAILROAD LINES.

PENNSYLVANIA CENTRAL RAILROAD.
SUMMER TIME, TAKING EFFECT APRIL 25, 1869.

The trains of the Pennsylvania Central Railroad leave the Depot, at THIRTY-FIRST and MARKET Streets, which is reached directly by the Market Street cars, the last car connecting with each train leaving Front and Market streets thirty minutes before its departure. The Chesnut and Walnut streets cars run within one square of the Depot.

Sleeping-car Tickets can be had on applicatson at the Ticket Office, N. W. corner Ninth and Chesnut streets, and at the depot.

Agents of the Union Transfer Company will call for and deliver baggage at the depot. Orders left at No. 901 Chesnut street, or No. 116 Market street, will receive attention.

TRAINS LEAVE DEPOT, VIZ.:—

| | |
|---|---|
| Mail Train | 8:00 A. M. |
| Paoli Accommodat'n, 10:30 A. M., 1:10 and | 9:30 P. M. |
| Fast Line | 11:50 A. M. |
| Erie Express | 11:50 A. M. |
| Harrisburg Accommodation | 2:30 P. M. |
| Lancaster Accommodation | 4:00 P. M. |
| Parkesburg Train | 5:30 P. M. |
| Cincinnati Express | 8:00 P. M. |
| Erie Mail and Pittsburg Express | 10:45 P. M. |

Philadelphia Express, 12 Night.

Erie Mail leaves daily, except Sunday, running on Saturday night to Williamsport only. On Sunday night passengers will leave Philadelphia at 12 o'clock.

Philadelphia Express leaves daily. All other trains daily, except Sunday.

The Western Accommodation Train runs daily, except Sunday. For this train tickets must be procured and baggage delivered by 5 P. M., at No. 116 Market street.

TRAINS ARRIVE AT DEPOT, VIZ.:—

| | |
|---|---|
| Cincinnati Express | 3:10 A. M. |
| Philadelphia Express | 6:50 A. M. |
| Paoli Accommodat'n, 8:20 A. M., 3:40 and | 7:20 P. M. |
| Erie Mail | 9:35 A. M. |
| Fast Line | 9:35 A. M. |
| Parkesburg Train | 9:19 A. M. |
| Lancaster Train | 12:30 P. M. |
| Erie Express | 4:20 P. M. |
| Day Express | 4:20 P. M. |
| Southern Express | 6:40 P. M. |
| Harrisburg Accommodation | 9:40 P. M. |

For further information apply to
JOHN F. VANLEER, Jr., Ticket Agent,
No. 901 CHESNUT Street.
FRANCIS FUNK, Ticket Agent,
No. 116 MARKET Street.
SAMUEL H. WALLACE,
Ticket Agent at the Depot.

The Pennsylvania Railroad Company will not assume any risk for Baggage, except for Wearing Apparel, and limit their responsibility to One Hundred Dollars in value. All Baggage exceeding that amount in value will be at the risk of the owner, unless taken by special contract.

EDWARD H. WILLIAMS,
4 29 General Superintendent, Altoona, Pa.

1869.—FOR NEW YORK.—THE CAMDEN AND AMBOY AND PHILADELPHIA AND TRENTON RAILROAD COMPANIES' LINES FROM PHILADELPHIA TO NEW YORK, AND WAY PLACES.

FROM WALNUT STREET WHARF.

At 6:30 A. M., via Camden and Amboy Accom. $2·25
At 8 A. M., via Cam. and Jersey City Ex. Mail 3:00
At 2 P. M., via Camden and Amboy Express... 3:00
At 6 P. M., for Amboy and intermediate stations.
At 6:30 and 8 A. M. and 2:00 P. M. for Freehold.

At 2 P. M. for Long Branch and points on R. and D. R. R.

At 8 and 10 A. M., 2, 3:30, and 4:30 P. M. for Trenton.

At 6:30, 8, and 10 A. M., 1, 2, 3:30, 4:30, 6, and 11:30 P. M. for Bordentown, Florence, Burlington, Beverly, and Delanco.

At 6:30 and 10 A. M., 1, 3:30, 4:30, 6, and 11:30 P. M. for Edgewater, Riverside, Riverton, Palmyra, and Fish House, and 2 P. M. for Riverton.

The 1 and 11:30 P. M. Lines leave from Market Street Ferry (upper side).

FROM KENSINGTON DEPOT.

At 11 A. M., via Kensington and Jersey City, New York Express Line. Fare, $3.

At 7:30 and 11 A. M., 2:30, 3:30 and 5 P. M. for Trenton and Bristol. And at 10:15 A. M. and 6 P. M. for Bristol.

At 7:30 and 11 A. M., 2:30, and 5 P. M. for Morrisville and Tullytown.

At 7:30 and 10:15 A. M., and 2:30, 5, and 6 P. M. for Schenck's and Eddington.

At 7:30 and 10:15 A. M., 2:30, 4, 5, and 6 P. M. for Cornwell's, Torresdale, Holmesburg, Tacony, Wissinoming, Bridesburg, and Frankford, and at 8 P. M. for Holmesburg and intermediate stations.

FROM WEST PHILADELPHIA DEPOT, Via Connecting Railway.

At 9:30 A. M., 1:20, 4, 6:15, and 12 P. M. New York Express Lines, via Jersey City. Fare, $3·25.

At 11:30 P. M., Emigrant Line. Fare, $2.

At 9:30 A. M., 1:20, 4, 6:45, and 12 P. M., for Trenton.

At 9:30 A. M., 4, 6:45, and 12 P. M., for Bristol.

At 12 P. M. (Night), for Morrisville, Tullytown, Schenck's, Eddington, Cornwell's, Torresdale, Holmesburg, Tacony, Wissinoming, Bridesburg, and Frankford.

The 9:30 A. M., 6:45 and 12 P. M. Lines will run daily. All others, Sundays excepted.

BELVIDERE DELAWARE RAILROAD LINES.

FROM KENSINGTON DEPOT.

At 7:30 A. M. for Niagara Falls, Buffalo, Dunkirk, Elmira, Ithaca, Owego, Rochester, Binghamton, Oswego, Syracuse, Great Bend, Montrose, Wilkesbarre, Schooley's Mountain, etc.

At 7:30 A. M. and 3:30 P. M. for Scranton, Stroudsburg, Water Gap, Belvidere, Easton, Lambertville, Flemington, etc. The 3:30 P. M. Line connects direct with the train leaving Easton for Mauch Chunk, Allentown, Bethlehem, etc.

At 11 A. M. and 5 P. M. for Lambertville and Intermediate Stations.

CAMDEN AND BURLINGTON COUNTY AND PEMBERTON AND HIGHTSTOWN RAILROADS.

FROM MARKET STREET FERRY (UPPER SIDE).

At 7 and 10 A. M., 1:30, 3:30, and 5:30 P. M., for Merchantville, Moorestown, Hartford, Masonville, Hainesport, Mount Holly, Smithville, Ewansville, Vincentown, Birmingham, and Pemberton.

At 7 A. M., 1:30 and 3:30 P. M., for Lewistown, Wrightstown, Cookstown, New Egypt, Hornerstown, Cream Ridge, Imlaystown, Sharon, and Hightstown.

11 10 WILLIAM H. GATZMER, Agent.

NORTH PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.—For BETHLEHEM, DOYLESTOWN, MAUCH CHUNK, EASTON, WILLIAMSPORT, WILKESBARRE, MAHANOY CITY, MOUNT CARMEL, PITTSTON, TUNKHANNOCK, AND SCRANTON.

WINTER ARRANGEMENTS.

Passenger Trains leave the Depot, corner of BERKS and AMERICAN Streets, daily (Sundays excepted), as follows:—

At 7:45 A. M. (Express) for Bethlehem, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Hazleton, Williamsport, Wilkesbarre, Mahanoy City, Pittston, and Tunkhannock.

9:45 A. M. (Express) for Bethlehem, Easton, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Wilkesbarre, Pittston, and Scranton.

At 1:45 P. M. (Express) for Bethlehem, Mauch Chunk, Wilkesbarre, Pittston, and Scranton.

At 5:00 P. M. for Bethlehem, Easton, Allentown, and Mauch Chunk.

For Doylestown at 8:45 A. M., 2:45 and 4:15 P. M.

For Fort Washington at 10:45 A. M. and 11:30 P. M.

For Lansdale at 6:20 P. M.

Fifth and Sixth Streets, Second and Third Streets, and Union City Passenger Railways run to the new Depot.

TRAINS ARRIVE IN PHILADELPHIA.

From Bethlehem at 9:10 A. M., 2:10, 5:25, and 8:30 P. M.

From Doylestown at 8:35 A. M., 4:55 and 7 P. M.

From Lansdale at 7:30 A. M.

From Fort Washington at 10:45 A. M. and 3:10 P. M.

ON SUNDAYS.

Philadelphia for Bethlehem at 9:30 A. M.
Philadelphia for Doylestown at 2 P. M.
Doylestown for Philadelphia at 7 A. M.
Bethlehem for Philadelphia at 4 P. M.

Tickets sold and Baggage checked through at Mann's North Pennsylvania Baggage Express Office, No. 103 S. FIFTH Street.

ELLIS CLARK, Agent.

WEST JERSEY RAILROADS.—SPRING ARRANGEMENT.

From foot of MARKET Street (Upper Ferry).
Commencing THURSDAY, April 1, 1869.
TRAINS LEAVE AS FOLLOWS:—

For Cape May and stations below Millville, 3:15 P. M.

For Millville, Vineland, and intermediate stations, 8:00 A. M., 3:15 P. M.

For Bridgeton, Salem, and way stations, 8:00 A. M. and 3:30 P. M.

For Woodbury at 8:00 A. M., 3:15, 3:30, and 6:00 P. M.

Freight train leaves Camden daily at 12 o'clock, noon.

Freight received at second covered wharf below Walnut street, daily.

Freight delivered No. 228 South Delaware avenu

WILLIAM J. SEWELL, Superintendent.

## RAILROAD LINES.

READING RAILROAD.—GREAT TRUNK LINE FROM PHILADELPHIA TO THE INTERIOR OF PENNSYLVANIA, THE SCHUYLKILL, SUSQUEHANNA, CUMBERLAND, AND WYOMING VALLEYS,
THE
NORTH, NORTHWEST, AND THE CANADAS.

SPRING ARRANGEMENT OF PASSENGER TRAINS, April 12, 1869.

Leaving the Company's Depot at Thirteenth and Callowhill streets, Philadelphia, at the following hours:—

MORNING ACCOMMODATION.

At 7:30 A. M. for Reading and all intermediate Stations and Allentown. Returning, leaves Reading at 6:30 P. M.; arrives in Philadelphia at 9:15 P. M.

MORNING EXPRESS.

At 8:15 A. M. for Reading, Lebanon, Harrisburg, Pottsville, Pinegrove, Tamaqua, Sunbury, Williamsport, Elmira, Rochester, Niagara Falls, Buffalo, Wilkesbarre, Pittston, York, Carlisle, Chambersburg, Hagerstown, etc.

The 7:30 A. M. train connects at READING with East Pennsylvania Railroad trains for Allentown, etc., and the 8:15 A. M. train connects with the Lebanon Valley train for Harrisburg, etc.; at PORT CLINTON with Catawissa Railroad trains for Williamsport, Lock Haven, Elmira, etc.; at HARRISBURG with Northern Central, Cumberland Valley, and Schuylkill and Susquehanna trains for Northumberland, Williamsport, York, Chambersburg, Pinegrove, etc.

AFTERNOON EXPRESS.

Leaves Philadelphia at 3:30 P. M. for Reading, Pottsville, Harrisburg, etc., connecting with Reading and Columbia Railroad trains for Columbia, etc.

POTTSTOWN ACCOMMODATION.

Leaves Pottstown at 6:25 A. M., stopping at intermediate stations; arrives in Philadelphia at 8:40 A. M. Returning, leaves Philadelphia at 4:30 P. M.; arrives in Pottstown at 6:40 P. M.

READING ACCOMMODATION.

Leaves Reading at 7:30 A. M., stopping at all way stations; arrives in Philadelphia at 10:15 A. M.

Returning, leaves Philadelphia at 5:15 P. M.; arrives in Reading at 8:05 P. M.

Trains for Philadelphia leave Harrisburg at 8:10 A. M., and Pottsville at 8:45 A. M., arriving in Philadelphia at 1 P. M. Afternoon trains leave Harrisburg at 3:05 P. M., and Pottsville at 2:45 P. M., arriving at Philadelphia at 6:45 P. M.

Harrisburg Accommodation leaves Reading at 7:15 A. M. and Harrisburg at 4:10 P. M.. Connecting at Reading with Afternoon Accommodation south at 6:30 P. M., arriving in Philadelphia at 9:15 P. M.

Market train, with a passenger car attached, leaves Philadelphia at 12:45 noon, for Pottsville and all way stations; leaves Pottsville at 7:30 A. M. for Philadelphia and all way stations.

All the above trains run daily, Sundays excepted.

Sunday trains leave Pottsville at 8 A. M., and Philadelphia at 8:15 P. M. Leaves Philadelphia for Reading at 8 A. M.; returning from Reading at 4:25 P. M.

CHESTER VALLEY RAILROAD.

Passengers for Downingtown and intermediate points take the 7:30 A. M., 12:45, and 4:30 P. M. trains from Philadelphia. Returning from Downingtown at 6:10 A. M., 1:00 and 5:45 P. M.

PERKIOMEN RAILROAD.

Passengers for Skippack take 7:30 A. M. and 4:30 P.M. trains from Philadelphia, returning from Skippack at 8:15 A. M. and 1:00 P. M. Stage lines for the various points in Perkiomen Valley connect with trains at Collegeville and Skippack.

NEW YORK EXPRESS FOR PITTSBURG AND THE WEST.

Leaves New York at 9 A. M. and 5 and 8 P. M., passing Reading at 1:05 A. M., and 1:50 and 10:19 P. M., and connecting at Harrisburg with Pennsylvania and Northern Central Railroad Express trains for Pittsburg, Chicago, Williamsport, Elmira, Baltimore, etc.

Returning Express train leaves Harrisburg on arrival of Pennsylvania Express from Pittsburg at 3:50 and 5:50 A. M., and 10:50 P. M., passing Reading at 5:44 and 7:31 A. M., and 12:50 P. M., and arriving at New York at 11 A. M. and 12:20 and 5 P. M. Sleeping cars accompany these trains through between Jersey City and Pittsburg without change.

A Mail Train for New York leaves Harrisburg at 8:10 A. M. and 2:05 P. M. Mail Train for Harrisburg leaves New York at 12 M.

SCHUYLKILL VALLEY RAILROAD.

Trains leave Pottsville at 6:45 and 11:30 A. M., and 6:40 P. M., returning from Tamaqua at 8:35 A. M., and 2:15 and 4:35 P. M.

SCHUYLKILL AND SUSQUEHANNA RAILROAD.

Trains leave Auburn at 7:55 A. M. for Pinegrove and Harrisburg, and at 12:15 noon for Pinegrove and Tremont. Returning from Harrisburg at 3:30 P. M., and from Tremont at 7:40 A. M. and 5:35 P. M.

TICKETS.

Through first-class tickets and emigrant tickets to all the principal points in the North and West and Canadas.

Excursion Tickets from Philadelphia to Reading, and intermediate stations, good for one day only, are sold by Morning Accommodation Market Train, Reading and Pottstown Accommodation Trains, at reduced rates.

Excursion Tickets to Philadelphia, good for one day only, are sold at Reading and intermediate stations by Reading and Pottstown Accommodation Trains, at reduced rates.

The following tickets are obtainable only at the office of S. Bradford, Treasurer, No. 227 S. Fourth street, Philadelphia, or of G. A. Nichols, General Superintendent, Reading.

COMMUTATION TICKETS.

At 25 per cent. discount, between any points desired, for families and firms.

MILEAGE TICKETS.

Good for 2000 miles, between all points, at $52·50 each for families and firms.

SEASON TICKETS.

For three, six, nine, or twelve months, for holders only, to all points at reduced rates.

CLERGYMEN

Residing on the line of the road will be furnished with cards entitling themselves and wives to tickets at half fare.

EXCURSION TICKETS

From Philadelphia to principal stations, good for Saturday, Sunday, and Monday, at reduced fares, to be had only at the Ticket Office, at Thirteenth and Callowhill streets.

FREIGHT.

Goods of all descriptions forwarded to all the above points from the Company's new freight depot, Broad and Willow streets.

MAILS

Close at the Philadelphia Post Office for all places on the road and its branches at 5 A. M., and for the principal stations only at 2:15 P. M.

FREIGHT TRAINS

Leave Philadelphia daily at 4:35 A. M., 12:45 noon, 3 and 6 P. M., for Reading, Lebanon, Harrisburg, Pottsville, Port Clinton, and all points beyond.

BAGGAGE.

Dungan's Express will collect baggage for all trains leaving Philadelphia Depot. Orders can be left at No. 225 S. Fourth street, or at the Depot Thirteenth and Callowhill streets.

PHILADELPHIA, GERMANTOWN, AND NORRISTOWN RAILROAD.

TIME TABLE.
On and after MONDAY, May 3, 1869.
FOR GERMANTOWN.

Leave Philadelphia at 6, 7, 8, 9·05, 10, 11, 12 A. M., 1, 2, 3¼, 3¾, 4, 4·35, 5·05, 5¾, 6, 6½, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12 P. M.

Leave Germantown at 6, 7, 7½, 8, 8·20, 9, 10, 11, 12 A. M., 1, 2, 3, 4, 4¾, 5, 5½, 6, 6½, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11 P. M.

The 8·20 down train and 3¼ and 5¾ up trains will not stop on the Germantown Branch.

ON SUNDAYS.

Leave Philadelphia at 9:15 A. M., 2, 4·05, 7, and 10¾ P. M.

Leave Germantown at 8:15 A. M., 1, 3, 6, and 9¾ P. M.

CHESNUT HILL RAILROAD.

Leave Philadelphia at 6, 8, 10, 12 A. M., 2, 3¾, 5¾, 7, 9, and 11 P. M.

Leave Chesnut Hill at 7·10, 8, 9·40, 11·40 A. M., 1·40, 3·40, 5·40, 6·40, 8·40, and 10·40 P. M.

ON SUNDAYS.

Leave Philadelphia at 9:15 A. M., 2 and 7 P. M.

Leave Chesnut Hill at 7·50 A. M., 12·40, 5·40, and 9·25 P. M.

FOR CONSHOHOCKEN AND NORRISTOWN.

Leave Philadelphia at 6, 7½, 9, and 11·05 A. M., 1½, 3, 4½, 5, 5½, 6¾, 8·05, 10·05, and 11½ P. M.

Leave Norristown at 5·40, 6½, 7, 7¾, 9, and 11 A. M., 1½, 3, 4½, 6¼, 8, and 9½ P. M.

The 7¾ A. M. train from Norristown will not stop at Mogee's, Potts' Landing, Domino, or Schur's lane.

The 5 P. M. train from Philadelphia will stop only at School lane, Manayunk, and Conshohocken.

ON SUNDAYS.

Leave Philadelphia at 9 A. M., 2½, 4, and 7¼ P. M.

Leave Norristown at 7 A. M., 1, 5½ and 9 P. M.

FOR MANAYUNK.

Leave Philadelphia at 6, 7½, 9, and 11·05 A. M., 1½, 3, 4½, 5, 5½, 6¾, 8·05, 10·05, and 11½ P. M.

Leave Manayunk at 6·10, 7, 7½, 8·10, 9½, and 11¾ A. M., 2, 3½, 5, 6¾, 8·30, and 10 P. M.

The 5 P. M. train from Philadelphia will stop only at School lane and Manayunk.

ON SUNDAYS.

Leave Philadelphia at 9 A. M., 2½, 4, and 7¼ P. M.

Leave Manayunk at 7½ A. M., 1½, 6, and 9½ P. M.

W. S. WILSON, General Superintendent,
Depot, NINTH and GREEN Streets.

## AUCTION SALES.

M. THOMAS & SONS, NOS. 139 AND 141 S. FOURTH STREET.

SALE OF REAL ESTATE, STOCKS, ETC.
May 25, 1869, at 12 o'clock, noon, at the Exchange, will include:—

MOUNT VERNON, No. 2032—Modern Residence.
MOUNT VERNON, No. 1207—Genteel Dwelling.
SIXTH (North), No. 420—Valuable Residence.
OAK LANE, 8 acres—Elegant Country Seat.
OLD YORK ROAD and OAK LANE—Country Place, 18 acres.
FITTVILLE, Twenty-second ward—Frame Dwelling and 2 acres.
COUNTY LINE ROAD—Country Place, 6 acres.
CHESNUT, N. E. corner of Third—Five-story Building.
ARCH, No. 2005—Modern Residence.
CLINTON County, Penna.—1100 Acres of Land.
CHURCH, Nos. 219, 221, and 223—Valuable Stores.
NORTH, Nos. 519 and 521—Business Location.
ARCH, Nos. 513 and 515—Business Location.
DILLWYN, Nos. 426 and 428—Eleven Brick Dwellings.
EIGHTH, SEVENTH, and FITZWATER—Large Lot, Three Fronts.
SECOND (South), Nos. 232 and 234—Stores and Dwellings.
TURNER'S LANE, near Broad—Large Lot, 11 acres.
SPRUCE, No. 1123—Modern Residence.
CHESNUT, Nos. 1700, 1702, 1704, and 1706—Eight Valuable Residences.
THIRD (North), No. 507—Tavern and Dwelling.
TENTH (North), No. 1518—Modern Residence.
BROAD and THOMPSON, S. W. corner—Elegant Residence.
FILBERT, No. 1626—Brick Residence.
FITZWATER, No. 817—Brick Dwelling.
LOMBARD, west of Twenty-third—Large Lot.
SOUTH, No. 510—Business Stand.
SECOND (North), No. 352—Store and Dwelling.
TENTH (South), No. 12—Store and Dwelling.
SECOND (South), Nos. 242, 244, and 246—Valuable Stores.
BROAD (North), No. 1023—Elegant Residence.
SUMMIT, Chesnut Hill—Elegant Mansion.
YORK, west of Twenty-third—Genteel Cottage.
SEVENTH (North), No. 1305—Genteel Dwelling.
VINE, No. 417—Genteel Dwelling.
TWELFTH (North), No. 929—Modern Dwelling.
Full particulars of the above in handbills and catalogues.

BANK AND OTHER STOCKS.

110 shares Philadelphia National Bank.
100 shares Northern Liberties National Bank.
45 shares Girard National Bank.
16 shares North America National Bank.
10 shares Commercial National Bank.
15 shares Philadelphia Exchange.
20 shares New Castle and Wilmington Railroad.
3 shares Pennsylvania Insurance Company.
1 share Philadelphia Library Company.
80 shares Fame Insurance Company.
24 shares Union Bank of Tennessee.
5 shares Horticultural Hall.
100 shares American Buttonho'e Machine.
8 shares Continental Hotel Company.
Pew No. 28, Holy Trinity Church.
100 shares Manufacturers' National Bank.
100 shares Abbott Iron Company of Baltimore.
150 shares Seventeenth and Nineteenth Streets Passenger Railway Company.
1 share Point Breeze Park.
$200 Philadelphia and Baltimore Central Railroad.
100 shares Empire Transportation Company.
16 shares Spring Garden Insurance Company.
Catalogues now ready. 5 21 3t

THOMAS BIRCH & SON, AUCTIONEERS AND COMMISSION MERCHANTS, No. 1110 CHESNUT Street; rear entrance No. 1107 Sansom St.

Sale at No. 1110 Chesnut street.
LARGE STOCK OF NEW AND SECOND-HAND HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, PIANOS, CARPETS, MANTEL AND PIER GLASSES, PAINTINGS, CHINA, ETC.
On Tuesday Morning,
May 25, at 9 o'clock, at the auction store, No. 1110 Chesnut street, will be sold a large assortment of superior parlor, chamber, dining-room, and library furniture, office desks and tables, large and small mantel and pier glasses, paintings, china, etc.
SECOND-HAND FURNITURE.—Also, an assortment of second-hand furniture, from families declining housekeeping. 5 22 2t

# CITY INTELLIGENCE.

## INTO THE FUTURE.

**Freaks of Fortune-Telling—A Tour Among the Latter-Day Prophets—How they Manipulate Their Cards and Their Victims.**

Since Biblical days, when Saul doffed his kingly vesture, and in disguise visited that ancient spiritual medium, the Witch of Endor, with a view of doing something sharp on his neighbors the Philistines, down to the present time of card-shuffling and table-rapping, witchcraft—*i. e.*, fortune-telling—has never been wholly repressed, and to-day is flourishing better than ever.

Saul, as the Bible has it, visited the witch in disguise for the purpose of inducing her, through her familiar spirit, to call up the deceased Prophet Samuel, promising, in her especial case, to withhold the persecution with which he was wont to follow up the profession generally. The witch complied, and the spirit of the Prophet appeared and held a conversation with Saul, but whether this conversation was *viva voce* or interpreted through raps under the tables, or jacks-of spades and queens of hearts, the sacred history saith not.

Shakespeare's witches, who danced round boiling caldrons of poison, singing snatches of wild, weird songs in the way of business, or playfully vaulted astraddle of their broomsticks and took bare-back rides through space, regardless of night air, chills or influenza, were superior, as a class, to their comparatively imbecile descendants, who failed, when brought into contact with crackling Puritan fagots. The witches of modern fiction invariably have a successful run of business until warned, by illness or the hangman, that their last moments are drawing near, when they expose their own chicaneries and crimes, send forth the black cat to lose its ninth and last life at the hands of ye gentle little savages of the village, and prepare to die as good and true Christians, who have reformed at the eleventh hour, should die.

That the success of all the witchcraft of every age has been dependent upon the superstition and vice of the people is no more true of the past than of the present, and the proof is found in the existence in our own city of a large number of these prototypes of the Witch of Endor, yclept clairvoyants, astrologists, business mediums, spiritual mediums—anything in fact, save the vulgar synonym, "fortune-teller."

Of the *modus operandi* of these people, but few are ignorant, for day after day their ante-rooms are filled with men and women and young girls, waiting with anxiety the interview with the *woman* "who hath a familiar spirit;" for, of the fifteen or twenty fortune-tellers of the city, all that come under our observation are women—women of the most ignorant order, and, in some cases, of depraved character. A person not conversant with these people and their transactions, on his first visit is astonished at the credulity of their visitors, and as he becomes more intimate with their business his astonishment increases. The majority of the fortune-tellers do a two-fold business—gull the foolish and pander to the crimes of the wicked; for it is a fact incapable of contradiction, that in many instances the women who follow this *profession*, as they call it, are, if not abortionists themselves, at least agents for the people who practise infant murder. The same woman who tells the giddy girl of her future inheritance will, with but few, if any exceptions, also put her "who loved not wisely but too well," in the way of getting rid of the result of her sin in an "easy and safe" manner. But, since they make such a bungle of science generally, their operations in this line are anything but "safe and easy," and whenever they engage in the iniquitous business the unhappy subject is enveloped by even greater peril to life than in ordinary cases.

One of the reporters of THE EVENING TELEGRAPH, in a tour of observation among the "fortune-tellers" within the past week has elicited many facts that may prove neither uninteresting nor of little benefit to those whose curiosity might, perchance, induce them to become victims to the cupidity of these pretenders to superhuman power and intelligence. His first visit was made to the establishment of a negress. On the front window of the first floor a placard informs the reader that plain sewing is done within, but no announcement is made that the venerable old woman combines with plain sewing the occupation of a "clairvoyant physician." Going down half a dozen rickety wooden steps to the basement door, a little yellow girl admitted and invited the "gentleman" to take a seat, and, displacing three cats from a dirty chair, he sat down and proceeded to take a general observation of the interior of the "waiting-room."

A dirty room with a settee innocent of upholstery, half a dozen wooden chairs, a cooking stove and a rag carpet for furniture, and a placard extolling the benefits to be derived from the use of Dr. Somebody's Universal Liniment, as a wall adornment, describes everything inanimate; five cats of every color, save white, known in the cat tribe, seven women, one man, and the diminutive darkey before mentioned, were the occupants. Of the women, all customers, three were evidently Celtic and the wives of mechanics or laborers. The remaining four females were young women of the poorer class. The sole male occupant was the reporter, waiting patiently for his "turn." It was at last announced. Ascending a narrow, filthy stairway to the back parlor, he was ushered into the presence of the renowned Mrs. M. "Take dis seat, sah. Will ye shuffle de cards?" A dirty pack of common playing cards is handed you, and after a desultory attempt at shuffling, they were passed to the old lady on the other side of the little square table, and for the first time an opportunity was given for a view of the room and the woman, who, for anything to the contrary in her appearance, might have been his Satanic Majesty's first satellite.

A common little room enough: no black cat, no death's head and cross bones, nothing to denote to anybody peeping through the door-way but that some juvenile member of a charitable society was paying a visit of condolence to a poor old negress, just bereaved of her best friend. (Mrs. M. dresses in becoming black, and with the most approved of bandanna head-dresses.) While you have been thus ruminating, the negress has shuffled the cards with a dexterity bespeaking long practice.

"Cut 'em in trees." Yes, and they are passed across the table "cut in trees."

"Now, while I deal 'em, just make your wish. Is there anything ails you? or maybe your friends is ill?"

"No, my friends are all safe, and I don't know of anything the matter with myself."

"Your mind maybe's troubled?"

"No, aunty, my mind's easy."

"Den, while I lays dis card down, just watch de run of 'em all."

The cards are lying in rows across the table, and the old lady ponders over them, now and then throwing a sharp glance across the table, evidently somewhat nonplussed; then, with a dirty brown skinny forefinger, going gradually around the table, she points out the knave of clubs and the queen of hearts.

"Ah! there's a light complexioned young lady, that's only seen you once, that wants to see ye again. For you see, sah, there's just one card between you, and that's a heart, and the ace, too, and that'll bring ye good luck; and, then, d'ye see on this row there's a ace and a dence and a tray of diamonds; and ye're going to get richer and richer after yer married; but (discerning a smile of incredulity) there's a dark complexioned lady near ye that's going to make trouble, maybe, and maybe she'll marry, ye, and then ye'll be happier still."

"Well, Aunty, that'll do for me; what I want to know is, if you can do anything for a lady friend of mine that's in trouble."

"Ah," with a solemn shaking of the sardonic head, and a swaying of the hands, "I thought I saw trouble in de cards; I see."

"I don't want to know what you see; I want to know if you can do anything for my friend."

"Well, sah, I see now; you bring her here in the morning, and I'll fix her easy and nicely," and as the reporter rose to go, the excellent old magician made due arrangements for the reception and treatment of the mythical lady, assuring him that she had waited on "a great many of de best ladies" and had always given satisfaction and "never a accident happened."

Another visit to a young mulatto woman, who transacts her "profession" under one cognomen and passes generally under an alias, brought to the inevitable cards, from which was read a future glowing in heroism and wealth, but the humbug was fearfully transparent, and the practitioner was evidently a novice in her line.

An interview, however, with a lady of the "familiar spirit," residing in the upper portion of the city, who, it is said, is favored with the patronage of the better classes, resulted much the same as those already spoken of.

On a small plated shield under the bell-pull the lady's name is inscribed, the whole exterior of the house presenting an air of neatness, privacy and gentility. At the time of our reporter's call on this lady, the most *distingue* in the reputation of her class in this city, the ante-room common to all of these establishments was vacant. The hour, two o'clock P. M., was early for callers. In answer to the tug at the bell a woman opened the door—a woman whose very features would gain for her a *ne plus ultra* reputation as a "prestidigitateur," or medium—lank, sallow features, a peculiarity of face known to the vulgar as "lantern-jawed;" deep, dark-ringed, fishy eyes, and a shuffling figure in dirty drapery, describe the "divining spirit" who ushered the seekers after futurity to the parlor. The room was vacant, the business medium being at that moment engaged in communing with a gentleman. During the fifteen minutes of solitude the room was subjected to a quiet search, which developed nothing; the sofa rested on solid floor, concealing neither hidden form nor trap-door, no grating to aid in hearing from adjoining rooms, nothing, in fact, of the many contrivances through which the most enterprising of the mediums are supposed to increase their knowledge of their victim prior to the *vis-a-vis*.

Soliloquizing on the fast-approaching interview and meditating on the gullibility of humanity, the reporter's reverie was brought to an abrupt close by the tinkling of the door bell, a pattering of feet on the stairs, the door opens, and enter a gentlemen, followed by a laughing, buxom girl of about 17 or 18.

Seeing a stranger, and a male one at that, the lady, with a blush, drew her veil across her face, and again, with a jollity and abandon that betokened her visit a madcap freak, threw it back and sat awaiting the call of the "witch." The ante-room door opens. Quoth the woman of the unprepossessing appearance, "If the gentleman has no objection, the lady will step this way," and after receiving a word of caution from her escort, the lady tripped gently away to know her "future destiny."

Another wait of half an hour in silence, and a solemn-looking child-woman is ushered in, and in five minutes more a mechanic, looking very much out of place and very much ashamed of himself, takes his seat in a dark corner of the parlor.

The gaunt woman again pokes her dirty head into the room with a "Pass this way, sir;" and our representative goes forth to meet his fate. On the landing a stout female, with a clumsy white bandage round her cheeks, saluted us, and invited us inside—inside where? Ah, yes; and into a little bed-room we walked, and sat down at an ordinary-sized whist-table, on which lay the universal and inevitable cards, with their equally universal and inevitable muck and filth gathered from apparently a century's handling with unwashed digits.

"Shuffle the cards, sir, and I'll be with you in a moment."

"Eh! O yes, certainly, madam."

Who can that woman be? She's certainly not American, for a touch of the *patois d'Irlandais* still holds to her tongue. Her dress is about as dirty as her attendants; her face is bound up, certainly not a good augury of her power. And then the cards—how many maids have blushed over husbands and wealth to come, prophesied by these same cards that have told of murders to be committed and affection to remain unrequited, or frogs which have been real the more commonplace matters of bundles lost or dishonest kitchen girls traced to their hiding places. This deverie, too, is broken, this time, though, by the lady herself.

"Sorry to keep you waiting, sir. This toothache bothers the life out o' me. You've shuffled the cards! Well, now cut."

"For deal?"

"No, sir. Cut them three times."

"Now, sir," spreading the cards over the table, "you saw that lady that just went out? Well, sir, she'll be an heiress to eighty thousand dollars. Yes, sir, and she saved a child from drowning in New York Bay. A very fine girl, too."

With a graceful assent to the latter sentence and a hint to Mrs. F. to proceed, she commenced:—

"Now, sir, if you have had any trouble in business you will find it here, or if you have lost a bundle or parcel you will find it here," pointing successively to those cards known to experts as the seven and five of clubs.

"I haven't lost any bundle."

"Well, sir, we'll investigate the past. You are twenty-one years of age, and single." Two years out of the way, but an evidence of good judgment, notwithstanding.

"You see that the knave of spades stands in close proximity to you, and it is black; that's your bugaboo and it will do you harm if possible, but hearts stand your friend."

Clubs stood on the other side, and might have been drawn upon with more plausibility, even if our being represented in the pack by the king of clubs wasn't surety enough against danger from the *bugaboo*.

Continuing her running fire of pointed questions, the wise lady came to the conclusion that a little spice of romance was necessary to make the future interesting, hence she deduced from the dirty pack the facts that—

"You are or have been very wild and adventurous, and have fallen into trouble thereby (who hasn't?); but this trouble passes away; you will shortly be married."

"No I won't, not if I can help it, madam; although I'm afraid I can't;" this latter in soliloquy, which had its effect.

'Will you cut again, sir? Ah! now I read on the cards trouble, deeper still—I see that which may be the cause of a terrible catastrophe."

"What! a catastrophe!"

"Yes, sir, the cards cannot deceive, or how should I know this? I see on the faces of these that a dreadful crime has been committed; but it has been of your own seeking, and must be remedied, too, by yourself, and the cards run well. You will be married and will be happy."

*Par parenthese*—the cards did run well. They ran from hearts to diamonds, and from diamonds to clubs, from which it would have been more reasonable to infer that hearts would be deserted for wealth, and broken heads be the result.

But in this case, as in half a dozen others, the same details were observed, and at the end, when the dollar was paid, the wise woman, with consummate impudence, inquired if she had told the truth. To her credit be it said that she gave good motherly advice before resorting to the rascally proposition spoken of in other cases.

For the first time the good people of futurity-telling propensities discover that the lady was a myth, and the pretended preyer on feminine hearts was a simple reporter on his line of duty—searching for vice to unmask it. Investigation of the proceedings of the fortune-tellers can reveal nothing further than that on the one hand the most miserable farces are resorted to for the purpose of blinding the foolish, and on the other hand the worst and most reprehensible of crimes are committed whenever occasion offers.

This state of affairs has existed for many years, and should cease. The exertion of authority alone can suppress it, and the sooner a movement is made in this direction the better for hundreds of those who may otherwise become dupes or criminals.

---

LECTURE UPON LIGHT AND VISION—We learn that arrangements have been made by the resident secretary of the Franklin Institute, Professor Morton, to give another of those interesting and instructive entertainments at the Academy of Music for which Philadelphia has become famous. This lecture will take place Tuesday, June 1, and as a rare treat is promised in the synopsis which has been handed to us, we advise our readers to be prompt in securing seats, as so much of the pleasure of the "looker-on" is due to position.

Among the beautiful things which will be brought before the audience we observe many which have never before been shown in America, and some which have been invented by Professor Morton for the purpose. Few persons are aware of the vast amount of labor and the fertility of invention which are required to show on a large scale some of the wonders of nature, so that those who have no special knowledge of the subject may, at a glance, understand the processes involved in our act of seeing. The inversion of the image formed upon the retina of the eye will be made to astonish those even who are familiar with the fact by its adaptation to the aquarium, interesting at all times, but far more so when its denizens, the minute fish, anemones, crabs, etc., are, in the powerful illumination of the lime light, made to assume gigantic proportions, and the grotesque antics of sea monsters (as they appear to be), unconscious of the gaze of the audience, are a never-ending source of amusement.

We have not space to allude at length to all the wonders which are promised us, such as phantasmagoria, shadow phantoms, etc., which will be exhibited under conditions so different from those hitherto used, as to startle by their brilliancy and novelty even persons familiar with the wonders of the lantern. In fact, it is difficult to appreciate the effects which may be produced by the apparatus elaborated by Professor Morton for the purpose of clearly displaying the facts of science to the public.

We must, however, before closing this brief notice, refer to the new combinations of the phenomenon of "persistence of vision," or retaining an impression of what is seen, for a continued period after the ceasing of exhibition of it. The Thaumatrope, Zoetrope, etc., are simple modes of showing this fact, but Prof. Morton's illustration will be on so large a scale, and will combine so many novelties by the aid of the Geisler tubes and other similar apparatus, that the subject will be displayed in a light equally new and brilliant.

Tickets and programmes may be had at the Institute, as will be seen by an advertisement in its proper place.

---

THE STREETS.—The Board of Health, in its new capacity of conservator of the cleanliness of the public streets, is making most satisfactory progress. Under its supervision the contractors are kept squarely up to the mark. Many of the streets exhibit already a marked improvement in their condition, but others are still sadly in need of brush and shovel. But could we fairly expect that such an Augean stable as our city was a month since could be cleansed in a trice? From the advance already made in levelling and removing the mountains of filth—which on many of the thoroughfares blocked travel—we may hope that the remainder will be taken away ere the heat of summer renders them nests of malarious disease. Several of the contractors, so it is said, seem to evince a disposition to relapse into their old ways; but the assurance is given to the public that if their work is not properly performed, the warrants for their pay will be withheld. That's the way to treat them. Had such a method been pursued before, we now would have no occasion to complain of the dirt in the streets.

---

ESTATE OF JOSHUA LONGSTRETH AT PUBLIC SALE.—Our readers will remember that to-morrow noon, at the Exchange, the very valuable estate of Joshua Longstreth, deceased, will be sold at public sale, *without reserve*, by Messrs. Thomas & Sons, auctioneers. It includes a large and valuable lot—11 acres—on Turner's lane, having fronts on Seventeenth, Eighteenth, Nineteenth, Berks, Norris, and Diamond streets; large lot Eighth and Fitzwater; business location, Nos. 513 and 515 Arch street, 47 by 268 feet; stores Nos. 219, 221, and 223 Church street; Nos. 232 and 234 S. Second street; eleven dwellings in Dillwyn street; and 2 dwellings in North street. The sale is absolute. Plans, etc., may be seen at the store of the auctioneers, Nos. 139 and 141 S. Fourth street.

## MILITIA.

**Grand Parade and Review of the First Division of Pennsylvania.**

This afternoon the First Division of Pennsylvania Militia, under the command of Major-General Charles M. Prevost, will parade for review. The display promises to be one of the finest, of a military character, which has ever taken place in this city.

The different organizations have been exerting themselves for months past, and a large turnout may be expected. Several military celebrities from abroad will be in the city, and quite a delegation from sister cities, anxious to witness the parade, has already arrived.

The following general order of instructions for the occasion has been issued by General Prevost:—

GENERAL ORDER NO. 7.

HEADQUARTERS FIRST DIVISION P. M., PHILADELPHIA, May 8, 1869.—I. An inspection and muster of the division, to be followed by a review and street parade, will take place on Monday, 14th inst.

II. The line to be formed at 2½ P. M., on Broad street, facing east, the right of the First Brigade resting on Coates street; of the Second, on Poplar street; of the Third, on Girard avenue; and of the Fourth, on Master street.

III. Brigade commanders will detail suitable officers to inspect each company of their commands, the details to be made so that, if practicable, each company shall be inspected by an officer of another organization.

IV. The commanding officer of each company will furnish the inspecting officer with a certified muster roll of his company for verification. The inspector will note thereon the names of those present, and whether fully armed and equipped. Any statement as to the condition or wants of the company may be noted on the roll by its commander.

V. Brigade commanders will prepare from these rolls a consolidated report, showing the strength and condition of each company at the inspection, and forward the verified rolls, with the report, to division headquarters.

VI. The inspection completed, the division will be reviewed, in accordance with article second, form one, appendix two, Upton's infantry tactics. Cavalry and artillery according to special instruction. Owing to the nature of the ground, the distances of officers from the line must be reduced, dressing to the right on the 1st Brigade.

All mounted officers will remain mounted, and they only will salute.

By command of
Major-General CHARLES M. PREVOST.
Commanding Division.

J. P. RANKIN, Lieut. Col. and Division Inspector.

The following order was issued from Division Headquarters on Saturday, which will explain itself:

SPECIAL ORDER NO. 21.

HEADQUARTERS FIRST DIVISION, P. M., PHILADELPHIA, May 22, 1869.—The commanding officer of the Third Brigade will detail the battery under his command to fire a Governor's salute at the commencement of the review on 24th inst.; battery to be stationed at the intersection of Girard avenue and Broad street. By command of Major-General C. M. Prevost, commanding division.

SAMUEL N. LEWIS,
Major and A. D. C., Acting Division Inspector.

It is estimated that twenty-five hundred men will be in the line fully uniformed and equipped. The following organizations will be in line:—

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| City Troop | about | 32 men. |
| Washington Grays | " | 55 " |
| Keystone Battery | " | 90 " |
| National Guard | " | 175 " |
| Gray Reserves | " | 350 " |
| Fritz Zouaves | " | 175 " |
| Brady's Battery | " | 50 " |
| City Guard | " | 350 " |
| Fire Zouave | " | 250 " |
| Thomas' Regiment | " | 800 " |
| Veteran Sixty-ninth | " | 150 " |

In addition to the foregoing, several cadet companies will likewise participate.

The Division will form on Broad street, right resting on Coates, facing east, at 2:30 o'clock. They will be reviewed by Governor Geary and staff on Broad street, between Coates and Brown streets, after which the division will take up the line of march, and move over the following route:—Broad to Green street, Green to Thirteenth street, Thirteenth to Chesnut street, Chesnut to Fourth street, Fourth to Christian street, Christian to Broad street, Broad to Walnut street, and there dismiss.

The people will be kept on the sidewalks, so as to afford the military the full width of the carriageway.

The compliment of a marching salute has been tendered to Mayor Fox. He and the City Councils will review the line at Fifth and Chesnut streets. To accommodate his Honor and the City Fathers a platform has been erected in front of the eastern wing of the State House. The day could not be more propitious, and all the expectations relative to the parade, entertained either by the militiamen themselves or by the people generally, promise to be realized.

---

THE BEDFORD STREET MISSION has done much towards the regeneration of the desperate locality in the midst of which it is situated. An increase in activity has recently been crowned with very flattering results, and we trust that the following appeal from the Rev. John D. Long, the untiring missionary, will meet with a prompt and liberal response:—

*To the Editor of The Evening Telegraph:*

By your kind permission I desire to appeal to the generous readers of your paper in behalf of the above-named institution. The treasurer of the Mission requires two hundred and fifty dollars per month to meet current expenses. The mission depends entirely upon voluntary contributions for support, and is not sectarian in character. We believe that the amount required can be obtained if a sufficient number of our benevolent citizens would visit the street and vicinity in which the institution is located, and see the good it has and is accomplishing.

During the mission year which closed in March, three hundred and fifty children received instruction in the day and Sabbath schools. 634 persons received charity, 742 were treated by the medical department connected with the mission; 955 free baths have been taken since last June. It is desirable that the Superintendent should devote much of his time to the poor and needy, and avoid too much being consumed in collecting loans from place to place. Letters may be addressed to Rev. J. D. Long, Missionary, No. 619 Bedford street; Charles Spencer, President, No. 7 Bank street; or George Perkempine, Treasurer, No. 50 North Fourth street. Visitors are requested to call on the Superintendent between 9 and 10 o'clock A. M., any day except Saturday.

JOHN D. LONG.

PHILADELPHIA, May 24, 1869.

---

DOCTOR MCCLINTOCK'S LECTURES.—Professor McClintock's lectures to ladies have been attended by refined and highly intelligent ladies, and so great has been the approval of his manner of treating the important subjects about which he has discoursed, that they have adopted resolutions setting forth their views on his teachings:—

PHILADELPHIA, May 22, 1869.—5 o'clock P. M. At the close of Professor James McClintock's private lectures to ladies, a large number being in attendance, the following resolutions were offered and unanimously adopted:

*Whereas*, Dr. James McClintock being about to close his course of lectures in this city, on Anatomy, Physiology, and Hygiene, we feel that we should be doing injustice to the Doctor and to the public, as well as to ourselves, did we not in some way express the great satisfaction we have derived therefrom; therefore,

*Resolved*, That the ladies here present cheerfully bear testimony to the highly instructive, interesting, chaste, and gentlemanly manner in which the Doctor has presented and demonstrated these important topics as a lecturer, avoiding as much as possible technicalities, and adapting his language to the comprehension of all present.

*Resolved*, That we recommend to females, and especially to mothers, a close attention to the instructions given by the Doctor, believing, if carefully followed, they will not only promote their own health and happiness, but prolong the lives of the children committed to their care.

*Resolved*, That a copy of these resolutions be sent to Dr. McClintock, with a request that he will resume his lectures in this city at as early a date as possible.

Dr. McClintock completes his course this week, lecturing to ladies and gentlemen thus evening and Tuesday evening, and to gentlemen on Wednesday evening.

---

THE WAYS AND MEANS COMMITTEE.—The Congressional Committee on Ways and Means assembled this morning at the Continental Hotel, in pursuance to the following resolution passed at the late session:—

*Resolved*, That the Committee of Ways and Means, or such sub-committee as may be designated, are hereby authorized to make an examination and revision of the tariff laws and regulations relating to custom houses and bonded warehouses, and are authorized to examine witnesses, take testimony, and sit during the vacation for the purposes of such examination, and at such times and places as they may deem advisable; and the ordinary and necessary expenses of said committee or sub-committee, and their clerk, shall be paid during the time they are engaged in such examination, and no other additional expense shall be incurred; and such committee shall report to the House on the second Monday of the next session of the present Congress, by bill or otherwise.

The following members were present:—Samuel Hooper, Mass.; William B. Allison, Iowa; Horace Maynard, Tenn.; William D. Kelley, Pa.; James Brooks, N. Y.; Austin Blair, Mich.; Dennis McCarthy, N. Y.; and S. S. Marshall, Ill. The chairman, General R. C. Schenck, of Ohio, is absent making preparations for a trip to Europe.

---

A SAD CASE.—About 8 o'clock this morning a German girl, aged 20 years, was found sitting on a step at Callowhill and Garden streets, with her feet and limbs badly scalded. On being questioned she stated that she had been in the employ of a family on North Seventh street, and yesterday she accidentally overturned a kettle of boiling water, scalding herself. This morning she was notified that she was wanted no longer, and accordingly left. As she could not walk, a conveyance was procured, and she was taken to the Hospital.

---

BODY RECOVERED.—The body of an unknown colored man was taken from the barge Fulton, which was sunk a few weeks ago at Chesnut street wharf. The body awaits identification in Camden, where the Coroner held an inquest.

---

FIRE.—The shoe store of J. Gallagher & Brother, No. 118 South street, was damaged by fire at 10 o'clock this morning to the extent of $700. It originated in the bulk window. There was an insurance of $5000 in the Girard and Royal Companies.

---

CHANGE OF CAP.—It has been deemed advisable to change the shape of the police cap now worn by the Delaware Harbor force. The men will hereafter appear in the regulation navy cap.

---

MILITARY ELECTION.—At a meeting of the officers of the 3d Brigade, 1st Division P. M., held this morning, Colonel D. W. C. Baxter was elected Brigadier-General.

## CITY CRIMINAL CALENDAR.

**Chicken Thieves—Disorderly Houses and Vagrants—A Negro Riot—A Pig of Lead—A Desperado—Malicious Mischief.**

—Henry Thomas and William Lewis are the reputed owners of a disorderly house at No. 624 St. Mary street. The complaints about this establishment have been quite frequent of late. Last night Sergeant Fox, of the Third district, made a raid on the place and secured twenty-seven people—blacks and whites, and men and women. The proprietors were held by Alderman Carpenter for their appearance at Court, and the remainder to keep the peace.

—Another raid was made by Lieutenant Smith on a house at Sixth and Bedford streets, kept by Michael Boyce. About a dozen of the occupants were taken into custody and held to answer by Alderman Bonsall.

—Yesterday morning, on information which was lodged by the pastor of the colored church at Sixth and Lombard streets, the police of the Third district arrested twelve of the fellows who hang around the corner and disturb the congregation. Alderman Carpenter sent them below.

—The police of the Seventeenth district yesterday picked up about forty of the denizens of Bedford, Shippen, and Spafford streets. They were committed by Alderman Bonsall under the vagrant act.

—Yesterday a number of negroes got into a fight at Thirteenth and Pearl streets, which soon turned into a riot. Bricks were freely used. A citizen named Michael Cosgrove was struck in the head with one of the missiles. The police interfered and captured John Jackson, John Taylor, Andrew Johnson, and William Walters, all of whom were sent below by Alderman Massey.

—John Albright, who was arrested on the 23d of April with 63 pairs of stolen chickens in his possession, and who escaped from the policeman, was rearrested this morning in Manayunk and brought to the city for a hearing at the Central Station this afternoon.

—Philip Long yesterday morning was staggering along Arch Street, near Seventeenth, under the weight of a pig of lead which he had on his shoulder. A policeman took charge of Long and locked him up. Alderman Jones has held him for a further hearing on Wednesday, when the owner of the lead is requested to put in an appearance.

—On Saturday night Charles Zimmerman, while drunk, entered the tavern of Robert Elliot, on Bringhurst street, Germantown, and struck the proprietor over the head. Mr. Elliott started out after assistance, when he was again beaten by Zimmerman. A citizen who came to the assistance of Elliott had his thumb nearly bitten off. Zimmerman was then taken in charge by a policeman, and after a hearing before Alderman Good was bound over in $2000 bail for trial.

—Ferdinand Helfinger was arrested in Germantown yesterday morning, with a lot of chickens in his possession, which he was suspected of having stolen. He was committed by Alderman Good.

—William J. Bruce, early last evening, appeared in the vicinity of Thirteenth and Vine streets with a hatchet. After flourishing the weapon awhile he attacked the door of house No. 1302, and was fast reducing it to splinters when a policeman came along and arrested him. Alderman Pancoast held him to answer.

—Louis Sharp has again been held by Alderman Godson for extinguishing the lights at the Arch Street Theatre.

---

THE SOLDIERS' ORPHANS will participate in the preliminaries to the interesting ceremony of decorating the graves of our dead veterans on Sunday next. The inmates of the following schools—about 700 in number, and comprising at least one-fifth of those who are now under the care of the State—will engage in the ceremonies:—Lincoln Institution; Church Home; St. John's Orphan Asylum; Catholic Home; Northern Home, Soldiers' Orphan Department; Chester Springs Soldiers' Orphan Schools; and the Bristol Soldiers' Orphan School. At half-past 11 on the morning of Saturday, May, 29, the boys and girls belonging to these schools will assemble in Independence Square. They will all be neatly uniformed, and will parade with their flags, banners, and musical accompaniments. At noon the schools will pass in review before his Honor Mayor Fox, Major-General Meade, Secretary Borie, ex-Governor Curtin, and other persons of note. The review concluded, the children will march in parade over the following route:—Up Chesnut to Twelfth, down Twelfth to Walnut, up Walnut to Broad, up Broad to Chesnut, down Chesnut to Concert Hall. This spacious building will then be the scene of a very interesting meeting. The school children will occupy the stage and the front benches, the remaining portion of the hall being thrown open to the public generally. Ex-Governor Curtin will occupy the chair, and the assemblage will be addressed by him and by the Rev. Phillips Brooks, Major A. R. Calhoun and others, the exercises being interspersed with singing and recitations by the children.

---

POLICE NEWS.—We understand that the police appointments for the following wards have been completed, so that the droves who have been flocking around the Mayor's office will have to seek a lounging place elsewhere:—The First, Second, Third, Fourth, Fifth, Sixth, Eleventh, Twelfth, Thirteenth, Fourteenth, Sixteenth, Seventeenth, Eighteenth, Nineteenth, Twenty-first, Twenty-second, Twenty-fourth, Twenty-fifth, Twenty-seventh, and Twenty-eighth wards.

The following appointments were announced this morning:—

Schuylkill Harbor—John J. Gill.

Fifth District—Thomas McCoy and James McGranagan.

Ninth District—George Zahn, William F. Logue, and John Dunn.

Fifteenth District—James McGee, Lieutenant, vice William Tell Street, resigned, to date June 1.

Hugh Shields, Sergeant, vice Joseph Shaw.

Eighteenth District—George Cox.

---

ATTEMPT TO ROB.—Between 3 and 4 o'clock this morning thieves attempted to rob the stores Nos. 906 and 908 Market street. The thieves were at work on the rear shutters, when they were interrupted by the police, who had been attracted to the spot by the noise. They managed to escape, however, leaving their tools behind.

---

RAILWAY CASUALTY.—This morning about 9 o'clock a Mrs. Howarth and daughter fell from a car at the corner of Second and Greenwich streets, and both were badly injured. It is alleged that the lady notified the conductor to stop, but he not pulling the strap, she made the attempt to get off.

---

FELL OVERBOARD.—Last night a stranger, while under the influence of liquor, went to sleep on Coates street wharf. On awakening, and while in a bewildered state, he walked into the Delaware. Lieutenant Smith, of the Harbor Police, heard the splash, and succeeded in rescuing the drowning man.

---

SUICIDE.—Coroner Daniels this morning held an inquest on the body of Frederick W. Albicht, a Prussian, aged seventy years, who committed suicide on Saturday, at No. 703 Stewart street, by taking a dose of poison.

## The New York Money Market.

*From the Herald.*

"The week in Wall street was an excited one, particularly in its earlier stages. The opening of business was signalized by the report of a very heavy failure, which threw the various markets into spasms. The amount involved was not less than a million and a half of dollars, and, as many houses were known to be connected with the bankrupts, the greatest apprehensions prevailed. Fortunately the latter, with one exception, were able to meet the losses thus entailed upon them. The one exception was a small house, which was also compelled to suspend. A house in the commercial line was compelled to suspend, but from causes not connected with the others. The dismay which these failures created was but short-lived. Wall street gave them but a passing thought and went on as usual. There was some additional activity in loans, and a closer scrutiny of borrowers' names, but even this uneasiness wore off, and the rate on call relapsed to six or seven per cent. on Government and miscellaneous collaterals. When the borrower was willing to take a large amount in one lot, lenders were willing to ask only six per cent. upon the ordinary stock collaterals. In commercial paper there was more doing, as usual at this season, when the country banks are so free buyers. The rate of discount for prime double names ranged from seven to eight, with few exceptions at nine per cent. The 'bulls' in the gold market took advantage of the excitement to run the price up to 144½, but the Secretary of the Treasury very judiciously announced that he would in future sell two millions of gold per week, the effect of which determination on his part was a sharp decline to 140½. Whatever the vacillation of Mr. Boutwell in the beginning of his administration, he has in this step made innumerable friends for himself. As long as he intends to exercise his powers in behalf of the public and the business community against the gold gamblers, he will do what will render his term of office an exemplary one. Some uneasiness is felt because he has not as yet indicated that he will follow up his increased sales of gold by increased purchases of bonds. Doubtless this will follow. In all the monetary transactions of the Government since the new administration, its most bitter political opponents will have to confess that a studious concern has been manifested for the business interests which centre in New York. Gold was not sold until the spring stringency in money had gone by and the metropolis was sufficiently supplied with currency to enable it to stand the withdrawal of the money paid for the gold. The currency balance of the Government at the present time is about thirteen millions, the loss of which from the money market has not been perceptible.

"If our sagacious lawmakers at Washington were better skilled in the art and science of finance, we should have had no clashing of the interests of the Government and the people. They manage things differently in Europe, and it would be no injury to our national dignity to take a few lessons from so experienced a teacher.

# FOURTH EDITION

# DOMESTIC AFFAIRS.

## Callers at the White House—Removals in the Departments at Washington—The President and Efficient Clerks—New York Markets.

# FOREIGN AFFAIRS.

## The Prince of Servia Assassination—A Royal Conspirator Out on Bail.

## *FROM WASHINGTON.*

**Dull Times—Callers at the White House.**

*Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.*

WASHINGTON, May 24.—The city is unprecedentedly dull. There is even a dearth of office seekers and very few callers at the White House to-day, among them, however, are Count and Countess De la Roche, Colorado Jewett and lady, Chas. A. Washburn, Minister to Paraguay, and the Kiowa chief John Herington.

**Removals.**

There will be thirty-five clerks removed from the office of the Register of the Treasury on the first of the month, and the clerks in the Secretary's office are in a flutter on account of the large reduction to be made there.

**General Grant**

has made it known to the heads of departments that he will not countenance the removal of clerks who have served faithfully for a great length of time, as he considers such as having really no party affiliations.

**Congressman Schenck**

is here, making preparations for his European tour. He has been closeted most of the day with Secretary Fish, and it is surmised that he is receiving semi-official instructions as to several of the European legations.

**General Washburn,**

late Minister to Paraguay, was in attendance at the State Department to-day, endeavoring to close his accounts with the Government.

## *FROM NEW YORK.*

**Condition of the Stock and Gold Market.**

*Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.*

NEW YORK, May 24.—The Gold market is very active, with an upward tendency, predicated on the fact that exchange is much stronger. The gold market opened at 141¾ and has now reached 142¾, with large transactions. Government bonds strong.

In the Stock market Reading and Pittsburg have advanced 4 per cent. from Saturday's prices; 97 is now bid for Pittsburg. New York Central also strong, having opened at 192¼ and advanced to 194¾; Pacific Mail low; much downward tendency, sold down from 85¾ to 82⅝; present quotation, 83¾.

**A Million of Gold.**

NEW YORK, May 24.—A million of gold was awarded to-day at 141·01@142·32. Money easy at 6@7. Gold active and buoyant. Bonds quiet, and declined ⅛@¼.

**Five Incendiary Fires.**

LANSINGBURG, N. Y., May 24.—There were five incendiary fires here last night. The principal sufferers lost a barn and four horses, and Captain Campbell lost a barn.

**The Swedenborgian Church.**

*Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.*

NEW YORK, May 24.—The General Convention of the Swedenborgian Church, held last year at Portland, will take place in New York June 16. Delegates from all the States will be present.

*Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.*

**Closing Quotations of the Produce Market.**

NEW YORK, May 24.—The Flour market is dull and heavy, and 5@10c. lower; sales of 64,000 barrels at $5·50@5·70 for superfine State; $6@6·15 for extra State; $6·20@6·30 for choice do.; $6·35@6·60 for fancy do.; $5·40@5·70 for superfine Western; $5·80@6·10 for common to medium extra Western; $6·15@6·75 for choice do.; $6·80@7·75 for good to choice white Wheat extra; $6·15@6·40 for common to good shipping brands extra round hoop Ohio; $6·45@7·15 for trade brands; $7@8·50 for common to fair extra St. Louis; and $9 12 for good to choice do., the market closing quiet. Southern Flour dull and drooping; sales of 300 barrels at $6·45@6·90 for common to fair extra, and $6·95@12 for good to choice do. California Flour dull; sales of 300 barrels at $6·75@6·90. Rye Flour dull; sales of 200 barrels at $4·75@6·80. Corn Meal quiet. Wheat market dull and in buyers' favor; sales of 31,000 bushels at $1·42 for No. 2 spring to arrive, $1·42½@1·44 for No. 2 spring on the spot, the latter price for choice Milwaukee, and $1·48 for white Canada in bulk. Rye dull and heavy. Barley quiet and nominal. Barley Malt dull. Corn scarce and 1@2c. better; sales of 47,000 bushels at 85c. for new mixed Western and 77@80c. for unsound do. Oats dull at 78c. for Western afloat. Rye; rangoon quiet at 2⅛@3¼c. gold, in bond; Carolina steady at 8½@9¾c.

## *FROM PROVIDENCE.*

**A Chemist Missing—The Rhode Island General Assembly.**

PROVIDENCE, May 24.—John Lloyd, a manufacturer of chemicals and fertilizers, has been missing since Wednesday last. A reward of $500 is offered for the recovery of his body, as it is feared he has been drowned.

The Rhode Island General Assembly will meet to-morrow for the inauguration of the State officers. The session will probably close on Friday.

**The Steinecke Mystery.**

CARLISLE, May 24.—A jury was empanelled to-day for the trial of Dr. Schoeppe, char